INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 213 BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 25 1928 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

Rolling dice—Rolling Motors—Rolling daughters—are all daughters flappers? See the splendid Metropolitan Picture

"THE DICE WOMAN"

The delightfully humorous Story of the funny experiences of a girl without money, alone in a foreign country in an atmosphere of Oriental vice, waging a brave battle and finding refuge in a harem! Featuring the irrepressible Star

PRISCILLA DEAN

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25 Aug.	Malwa ..	All	10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Naldera* ..	vessels	16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	now	16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..	sail	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa* ..	direct	10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..	from	16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea* ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @	transship-	16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about			
28th Aug.	Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
"	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
"	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
4th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
4th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
4th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
2nd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
29th Aug.	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
31st "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— P. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	"	99,600,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tainan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS. Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925 13545 for Rs.	2,43,42,000	1925 Rs.	92,66,000
1926 17371 " "	3,91,39,000	1926 "	1,05,33,000
1927 21418 " "	4,68,04,075	1927 "	1,21,53 000

* CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA. Estd 1903.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

		1925.		1926.
New Business	.. Rs.	67,25,500	Rs.	82,74,000
New Premium Income	.. "	3,43,794	"	4,46,826
Premium Income	.. "	17,83,154	"	19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	.. "	82,70,393	"	94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE!

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY, 10.

Bombay Chronicle

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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is reqnired, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced CLERK, SALESMAN, (either sex) Canvassers, Apply personally, E. PATEL, 15, Anty Building, Slater Road, Grant Road.
A R1127.

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA. HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Bussiness Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R1110

WANTED.—A competent ENGINEER for the MORADABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Moradabad on a monthly salary of Rs. 150/ to Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Only practical man having also experience of erection need apply.
A 30970

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED.—Qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary Rs. 100/- to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Medical Officer, Bikaner State, BIKANER.
A 30983

WANTED—(1) a PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS and (2) a PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE for the Hindu College, Delhi. Benefit of Provident Fund. Salary according to qualifications. Only first class men with teaching experience need apply. Applications with certified copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications age, teaching experience, minimum salary accepted, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 15th September, 1928. PRINCIPAL, Hindu College, Delhi.
A 30979

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

AIRY ROOMS TO LET. Apply Messrs. HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & CO., Abdul Rehman St., Tel. No. 21139 for particulars.
C R1113

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, scientific hand massage. Violet Ray, treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Bldg. K Block 1st. floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R1128.

ITALIAN HOT SPRING BATH. Massages of all description (Hand and Electric) administered. Charges moderate. Address—Opposite G. P. O.
M R1124.

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PROFESSION

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.
P R1060

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. Sole Agents, RIGHT AGENCY, GIRGAUM, Bombay.
T R1091

CHROMOPATHS—"We supply Glass cover Jars in all colours including RED and YELLOW. Please order from U. P. GLASS WORKS Ltd., Babjoi, Moradabad."
T. 30973

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/6 postage free. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura (Kulu) Punjab. Tel. "Garh" Bajaura.
F R1096

BOOKS.

SAMPLE COPY FREE!—Specimen copy of "Sex and Health"—a monthly Magazine, the first of its kind in India, will be sent post free on request. Manager "SEX AND HEALTH", Amritsar.
L 30956

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified part advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RESERVATION OF BERTHS ON POONA WEEK-END EXPRESS.

PASSENGERS travelling by the Down Week-End Express to Poona on Fridays may reserve their berths two days in advance, i.e., berths may be reserved on and from Wednesdays inclusive for this train.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.
30993

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FARES FOR CRICKET, HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL TEAMS.

ON the G. I. P. Railway, in local booking only, Cricket, Hockey and Football teams of not less than ten and not exceeding the number of players required to make up a team by more than five, travelling to play either in INTER-CLUB or INTER-SCHOOL matches or matches in a recognised tournament will be granted return tickets in any class on payment of single journey fare for each person subject to a minimum distance for charge of 25 miles.

Applications for this concession should be made to the Divisional Traffic Managers, G. I. P. Railway, in whose jurisdiction the station at which the journey will commence is situated and who will supply any further particulars required.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.
30994

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTIFICATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that he beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application o the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to each the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 4th July, 1928.
30728

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1894 of 1926.

BHAGATRAM GADADHAR JOSHI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. DULLABH DAYAL & CO. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 7th day of August, 1928, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the 28th day of August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Sindhi Lane, Falkland Road, miscellaneous iron goods, such as railings, ladder, sliding gate, etc., attached herein.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
30990

IGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1595 of 1928.

AMBA BHAGWAN, of Bombay, Mochi Hindu Inhabitant, belonging to the Bhavnagri Section of the Mochi Community, a hide and leather Merchant, residing at Two Tanks, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) JIVAN GOVIND, (2) SAMANT HAVA PATEL, (3) TRIKAM HARJI PATEL, (4) DAYA MADHA PATEL, (5) TRIKAM LAKHAMAN PATEL, (6) HIRJI JASA PATEL and (7) LAKHA KALA PATEL, all of Bombay, Mochi Hindu Inhabitants, belonging to the Bhavnagri Section of the Mochi Community, the first three residing at Null Bazar, the 4th and 6th at Two Tanks and the 5th and 7th at Full Gully and Kumbharwada respectively, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Bhavnagri Section of the Mochi Community except the plaintiff ..... Defendants.

To,
The members of the Bhavnagri Section of the Mochi Community.

PURSUANT to the Order made by His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 31st day of July 1928 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the abovenamed defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Bhavnagri Section of the Mochi Community except the plaintiff for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the resolution of 28th June, 1928, referred to in paragraph 13 of the Plaint is null and void and of no effect.
(b) For a declaration that the plaintiff is still a member of the Bhavnagri Section of the said caste and entitled to all rights and privileges as such.
(c) For an injunction restraining the defendants from in any way interfering with the plaintiff's rights and privileges as a member of the said Bhavnagri Section of the Mochi Community both social and in relation to the properties and funds of the said community.
(d) For an interim injunction in terms of prayer "C."
(e) For a decree for Rs. 25,000 as damages.
(f) For costs of this suit.
(g) For such further and other reliefs as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the 1st day of October, 1928, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
For Ag. Prothonotary

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 15th day of August, 1928.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
30991

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause.

Suit No. 1525 of 1928.

THE WESTERN STORES CO., a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) J. STONE & CO., LTD., and (2) S. L. CHAULK ..... Defendants.

To,
S. L. CHAULK, Esq.,
The Second Defendant abovenamed.
Dear Sir,

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice herein published in this paper on the 26th day of July, 1928, please take notice that the hearing of the Summons for directions herein is adjourned to 4th September, 1928.

Please take further notice that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit inter alia for a decree against the 1st defendant Company or in the alternative against you for Rs. 4,137 and for an amount equal to 15 per cent. of the value of all orders not included in Ex. C to the Plaint herein or for the amount of damages, for a declaration that the 1st defendant Company or in the alternative you are liable to pay to the Plaintiffs commission or compensation at the rate of 15 per cent. of the value of all orders in connection with the lighting of the Baroda State Railway to be received hereafter by the 1st defendant Company, for costs and interest and that the Court has fixed the 24th September, 1928, for hearing of the above suit when you are required to appear; in default the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1928.

Yours truly,
HASAN BAXI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30986

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for: Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANPAT RAGHUNATH YADAV. of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, late a Mistry in the employ of the Municipality of Bombay, residing at Dongri, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

GANGABAI, widow of Ganpat Raghunath Yadav, the deceased abovenamed, residing in house No. 64, Khumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of July, 1928.
BAI GANGABAI, widow,
Petitioner in person.
30987

SAVE EYES

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"Maulavi Wahidnddin Salim has served the Urdu literature for about half a century. We consider his death an irreparable loss for Urdu literature."—"Riyasat."

"Al-Akram" writes:—Christian missionaries are at present carrying on their religious propaganda in the various villages of Egypt and are distributing booklets on Islam in which Islam and its followers have been adversely criticised. We invite the attention of the Government to check their activities.—"Hamdard."

The Turkish residents in Tokyo have established a primary school there, where side by side with the teaching of secular subjects, religious education will also be imparted. The building of the school has been built with Turkish money.—"Hamdard."

The Government of Iraq has removed the ban regarding the entry of "Ash-Shura" within its limits.—"Hamdard."

"Hamdard" strongly criticises the action of "Tej" (Delhi) in publishing in its columns the report of the Nehru Committee one day earlier for the publication of which the 15th of August was already fixed. It states that such an action is against journalistic decency.

"Sach" writes:—"The Daily Telegraph" in its issue dated the 18th June pays a tribute to the "bravery and wisdom" of the 'national hero' of Maharashtra who had, more than 200 years ago, raised the standard of rebellion against the then Government, if a Hindu fights against a Muslim Government than he is called the bravest of the brave, the standard-bearer of freedom, the very embodiment of sacrifice and the emblem of bravery. But if an Indian demands his rights from Englishmen, then he is nicknamed a mad man, a rebel, a mischief-monger who should be either confined in a solitary cell or sent to the Andamans or to the gallows. Is this tribute only meant for Shivaji or for those who want to follow in the footsteps of Shivaji? Was the Shivaji of the 17th century alone worthy of respect or the Shivajis of the 20th century also can command the same respect? In the words of the Commander-in-Chief of India the great qualities of Shivaji were his 'courage, bravery and fearlessness.' But if the same qualities are found in another Maratha, Tilak, of to-day, then what has your law to say about it? Your greatest paper, 'The Times' of the 18th June eulogises the 'manly rebellion' of Shivaji against the 'Great Mughal'. But if this 'manly rebellion' is raised in the 20th century instead of the '12th century' and against the 'Great Britain' instead of the 'Great Mughal', then why do you think of taking shelter behind the jails, cartridges, forts, guns and gallows?"

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H. G. Wells.—This conformation of head indicates one who has exceptional capacity for gathering up facts. There is more of the visionary and mystic than he may be inclined to allow. Intuitional powers exceptional. Dominant and self-confident. Will generally obtain what he desires.

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"MISEDUCATION: THE BANE OF THE COUNTRY"

MR. C. R. REDDY ON PRINCIPLES OF UNIVERSITY ORGANISATION

The following are extracts from the address delivered at the Convocation of the University of Mysore, on the 23rd August, 1928, by Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University.

In relation to University Organisation Mysore has been exceptionally fortunate in at least two respects. You have a teaching University with a stable staff, immune from mercurial fluctuations of function and locality. And your Government is anxious to operate it in the closest possible co-ordination with its other departments of State, such as Industries, Railways, Public Works, Commerce, Banking and all the range of its administration and economic enterprises.

STATE IN RELATION TO UNIVERSITY.

The regional idea is of inestimable value in India. It suggests with compendious clearness the relations that ought to subsist between the State and the University. No adaptation of a University to regional requirements is possible, unless Government, which is the largest employer of labour in India, actively encourages and promotes such an adaptation and is willing to use the University as its chief depot for supplying the human power required in all its departments and enterprises, as is done by every nation-state in the world.

UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY.

Though the State should foster the University, it should not convert either by law or administrative or financial pressure the University into a department of the State.

The reason why Universities are financed by the State and allowed the fullest autonomy is that world experience extending over centuries has proved conclusively that such an agency is better fitted to carry out the mission of higher culture and research than a department of the State.

As Lord Balfour declares: "University autonomy, whether it be well exercised or ill exercised, is at all events at the worst far better than State control."

BAFFLING PSYCHOLOGY.

The psychology of some of our Governments is at times baffling. They can't trust local bodies with power because there are not enough educated members on them. They won't trust the Universities because they have none but educated persons on them. The only category they confide in, is the Secretariat, which not infrequently functions in an atmosphere of transcendental authority mightily, elevated above the reach of reason and criticism.

THE VERNACULAR MEDIUM.

It is with no small hesitation and nervousness that I venture to remark that the very essence of the regional idea is education as far as possible through the vernacular. I don't belittle the importance of the oecumenical or international ideal. I dismiss the oecumenical as impossible of achievement in this respect, because there is as yet no universal language. And the inter-national presupposes that we should be a nation first and take part in world-exchanges of thought and culture as an equal.

Lack of text books is no doubt a difficulty, but men are more important than books. If the proper lectures are forthcoming, the lectures will be forthcoming, and the books will automatically follow.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The regional idea can't receive its fullest application unless it includes women within its scope. And in view of the very early age at which girls are withdrawn from schools and bundled into matrimony, I don't see how the maximum amount of knowledge could be imparted unless the vernacular medium is employed, even allowing for the natural and superior sharpness of their tongues.

Women's education deserves to be remodelled. It is a mistake to think that the best possible intellectual training could not be given to women in ways better adapted to their general mode and mission in life.

The art of household regulation requires a knowledge and application of a large number of sciences, Physics, Physiology, Chemistry, Biology, Economics, and certain portions of law, to mention a few.

EDUCATED INDIA'S MISSION.

Household Science is a field still to be organized and explored in India. Mrs. Sidney Webb once remarked to me that we were the most unhygienic nation in regard to food. The poor have little to eat and the rich don't know what to eat and how to prepare or preserve it—too much ghee, too much sugar, too much spices, too ill-assorted and ill-conditioned food, diabetes, and an early break up of helpless dependence in a mission that routine of Hindu existence.

Now that political rights are being conferred on women, her development as person and citizen has to be given due consideration in our curricula. To rescue our sisters from their condition of helpless dependence is a mission that educated India ought no longer to delay.

WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

But women's enfranchisement depends ultimately on two factors, the abolition of early marriages and the granting to them of equal property rights with men. So long as she remains an economic outcaste with no property rights in the parental home and nothing more nourishing to body and mind than a maintenance allowance in the husband's, she can never realise her essential humanity.

CONTROL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Not infrequently doubts are expressed whether the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction are the best authorities to be entrusted with the management of vocational, industrial, technical and technological institutions that are now generally conceded as being within the scope of the composite, full-blooded modern educational organisations.

That co-opertaion and correlation between the Railway, Industries and other departsments and the educational administration is desirable and necessary, nobody will dispute. In the principle of the Board system of administration, which ought to be diligently explored, some way may be found for bringing about more expressly that co-ordination. All things considered, it seems best not to remove industrial and technical education from the highway of the State's educational organisation and consign them to departmental blind alleys, which would impair their popularity and efficiency.

ESSENCE OF UNIVERSITY.

Desirable as all these reforms are and necessary, the essence of University remains to-day what it has always been, namely, a corporation of teachers and taught, a spiritual and cultural entity pursuing knowledge for its own sake, extending the boundaries of Science and Art and functioning as one of the source-powers for increasing humanity's hold on the good, the true and the beautiful. It is this creative spirit that distinguishes a University from the merely distributive function of High Schools.

SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJEE'S GENIUS.

No one can deal with this, the very soul of University organisation, without invoking to his aid the spirit of Sir Ashotosh Mukherjee, the pioneer genius who introduced genuine University education in India. Until he establish his Post-Graduate College under direct University management, there were in the true sense of the term neither Universities nor Colleges. Our Universities were more examining and affiliating Boards; our colleges glorified High Schools.

Young men fresh from Oxford and Cambridge selected on the lax and false test of their college record were started off as Professors, put in charge of responsible University work, were provided with careers for life and then by sheer force of sumptuous seniority exalted to the headship of departments.

"SYSTEM OF OUTDOOR RELIEF."

Even some of our teaching Universities have not come up to standard in their staffing arrangements. They are trying the speculative expedient of sending out brilliant graduates—gold medalists I suppose, though some one or other is bound to get a gold medal every year—to England, and this educational pilgrimage for a foreign degree suffices to make them Professors for the rest of their lives. Such is the system of outdoor relief of our pauperism in organisation that many of our Universities are not only content to live on but flaunt before an ironical world as symptoms of the high efficiency from which they are suffering. Until the patriotic genius of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee struck the note, the elementary idea of introducing in our Universities conditions of life and work and staffing, which are the routine of the organisation of successful Western Universities, did not suggest itself to the rulers in India, though Gokhale as a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Sservices had with his usual power of constructive criticism hinted at the rightful measures. Sir Ashutosh had to found his limited but genuine University, so famous to-day all the world over as the Post-Graduate College in Calcutta, on the slender basis of private benefactions though Governmental moneys were never lacking for uneconomical diversions and projects.

PRINCIPLES OF STAFFING.

The way of Lectureships, Readerships and Professorships must be prepared by a large scheme of Fellowships. The most brilliant men, men with clear promise of originality, should be made Fellows on an adequate allowance, say Rs. 150 a month, the allowance adopted in the Andhra University, so that they may be saved from the worry of creature necessities. The Fellowships should be tenable for a period of, say, three years and such of the Fellows as fulfil expectations should be drafted on to the teaching posts.

In the recruitment of staff, merit should be the only consideration. Students should not be defrauded of their right to receive the best and most inspiring training under the plea of localism or communalism. A University organisation of this type would obviate the evil of what Sir P. C. Ray has called mass production of graduates and consequent unemployment of the educated. Once High School methods are discontinued at the college stage, students incapable of working according to University standards will drop out. It is miseducation, not over-education, that has been the bane of the country.

I think the ideal University will in its form and constitution be as democratic and autonomous as the Andhra University and in the field of substantial work covered, an amalgam of the Calcutta Post-Graduate College and the Lucknow and Mysore Universities. Has not Sir Ashutosh's College been a glorious success? Are not the Palit, Ghosh, Hardinge, King George V and other Professorships a world-asset to-day, and if the Calcutta College could succeed in producing such an amazing amount of research in every branch of learning, why should any one doubt the success of an institution of the kind imagined here—it may be a dream to-day but I trust it will be a reality soon—thus organized and having a wider range of activities?

Even a crore of rupees is not the limit of useful expenditure on a University. Our governments are not spending on their Universities a tenth of what they should—not even Mysore.

DEFECTIVE NATURE OF EDUCATION

If the youth of our country are lacking in judgment, will and character, it is to some extent because of the defective nature of the education they receive at the University. We prolong their boyhood from High School to College and then we wonder that they don't grow up into manhood but remain boys with all the attractions and weaknesses of boyhood. They know how to prepare themselves for examinations but the series of examinations having ended, they do not know what to do with themselves. If the intellectual and social discipline—I hope they have had both—connoted by a four-years University career has not helped them to find their bearings in life, has not given them judgment, taste and will sufficient to enable them to determine their careers, no Convocation Address could avail to save such ineffectual craft from foundering miserably. This is one reason why I have avoided the tone of moral exhortation customary on these occasions. I am tired of the annual letting off of idealistic fire-works in the Convocation sky and sentimental adoration of the departed glories of Nalanda, Takshasila and Amaravati.

GIVE IDEALS INSTITUTIONAL SHAPE

The true task before us is to bring ideals down to earth and give them body, shape and functioning power in organisation, institution, and administration. The power of thought is there in our countrymen; the soul, imperishable, sublime; only the instrumentality of institutions is lacking. It is for the rulers and leaders of India not to be content with sentimentalising over ideals and providing merely verbal incentives to lofty conduct but to bestir themselves with vigorous and honest purpose to the task of establishing the requisite secular conditions and organisations. Then would our spiritual revival be assured and abundant.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

SUCCESS OF REGENERATOR SYSTEM

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Great success achieved by the Eastern Telegraph Company with the installation of the regenerator system of working with South Africa has prompted the Company to extend the said system to their cables with India. In order to make this possible the Company, at considerable expense, has laid new cables between Alexandria and Port Said and a multicore underground cables between Port Said and the Suez. From Monday next London will be in direct touch with India without any retransimission of messages being required at intermediate points and thereby considerable acceleration of the circulation of telegraphic correspondence will be made possible.—Reuter.

Ranchi, Aug. 23.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel left for Simla yesterday.—A. P.

To-morrow's Sunday Chronicle

CONTAINS

Exclusive Bardoli Pictures

(1) **Mahatma under Mango Tree.**
(2) **Sardar and Gandhiji** holding Council of War.
(3) **Kunthi of Gujarat.**

These pictures have been Specially got for the Sunday Chronicle.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Prices Open 11 Points Higher on better Liverpool—Further improvement of 5 Points on Scattered Buying Ginning 2,81,000 Bales—No Market factor—Favourable Weather Forecast—Southern Selling Futures 21 to 18 points lower—

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

In sympathy with higher Liverpool rates, the New York futures market opened at a rise of 11 points. There was little selling which resulted in a small relapse of 5 points but prices again improved on scattered buying January touching 18.88 or 16 points above previous closing price. This level proved to be the highest as the census ginning report showing 2,81,000 Bales ginned upto the close of the 15th Inst. failed to disturb the market. This report in no way indicates the final yield but it does confirm that the growing crop is late of 3 weeks and more suceptible to weather changes. The Government daily weather map was favourable and forecasted good conditions over the Western belt. There no support from bull operators and subsequently prices steadily gave way under Southern hedge selling. The market closed weak at a decline of 21 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 19 cents.

The New Orlean futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 19 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices were 30 points down to 18.64c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York January Highest 18.88 (10-21 a.m.)

New York January Lowest 18.52 (2-49 p.m.)

New York October Highest 19.08 plus 18.

New York October Lowest 18.71 minus 22.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd Inst. as under:—"Scattered liquidation on more favourable weather outlook."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and Southern selling."

New York Cables:—"September liquidation readily absorbed."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 23.

October	18.74	—.19
December	18.59	—.21
January	18.54	—.19
March	18.60	—.20
May	18.65	—.18
Middling Spot	19.00	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 23.

October	18.13	—.20
January	18.19	—.19
Middling Spot	18.64	—.30

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 23.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	19.01
January	18.82
March	18.86
New York Noon Call—	
October	18.74
January	18.55
March	18.61
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
October	18.45
January	18.47
March	18.54

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 23.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	9000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 23-8-28	93000	344000
,, Yesterday do	9000	24000
Exports to date do.	127000	231000
Stock at Ports 17-8-28	459000	948000
,, Interior Towns do.	266000	350000
,, Liverpoor 17-8-28	231000	1120000
Visible Supply 17-8-28	1934000	3122000
Quantity in Sight do.	111000	387000

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 23.

Copper English Best Selected £65 5/8.
Copper Braziers £76 1/4.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 3/8.
Tin English Ingots £211.

LIVERPOOL

Opened Steady—Some Covering and Buying—Disappointing New York—Sharp decline—Futures 11 to 13 Points Lower—Sales 5,000 Bales—

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points. There was some short covering and fresh buying as the ginning report was feared to be bullish. The ginning report did not administer any importance influence and prices registered a sharp decline on disappointing news of New York Market. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot prices advanced 18 points to 10.6d per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire futures declined 12 points while Egyptians closed at a decline of 21 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt.

(2) Market declined on disappointing New York Market. Weather map favourable. Some rains Atlantic Coast.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Report has not influenced the market. Picking is less forward than last year. Market reacted in the absence of Bull support.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends.

9-30 a.m:—"Light to moderate rains East Belt. Forecast Central Belt fair. Balance cloudy."

2-50 p.m:—"Have no decided opinion would prefer to sell on advance.

8-50 p.m:—"Ginners no market factor."

From Liverpool:—"Dull and heavy, buyers cautious. Ginners Report is expected and is not an important factor. Sentiment divided. Goods and yarn markets steady. Business outlook more favourable."

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: "Sugar New York cables September liquidation readily absorbed."

Sugar December London 14/1½.
Sugar March London 14/5¼.
Sugar December New York 2.38.
Rubber Oct/Nov/Dec. 9½d.
Wheat August 8/11¼.
Wheat October 9/¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

	Opening	Closing
August		9.98 —.09
September		9.85 —.10
October	9.89	9.76 —.11
November		9.67 —.13
December		9.67 —.13
January	9.81	9.68 —.12
February		9.68 —.12
March	9.85	9.72 —.11
April		9.73 —.12
May	9.88	9.75 —.11
June		9.73 —.12
July		9.73 —.12
August		9.70 —.12
Middling Spot		10.60 plus .18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Scinde Fully Good	7.35 plus .10
Scinde Fine	7.60 plus .10
Scinde Superfine	7.85 plus .10
Bengal Good	7.10 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	7.35 plus .10
Bengal Fine	7.60 plus .10
Oomra Good	7.55 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.85 plus .10
Oomra Fine	8.15 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.80 plus .10
Broach Fine	9.05 plus .10
Broach Superfine	9.30 plus .10

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—SHORT COVERING CLOSED STEADY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

Following a decline 19 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 353/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was absence of buying and prices ruled easy on scattered liquidation to Rs. 351. At this level there was some covering and prices rallied on improving. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A. 340.
Broach A/M. 353/8.
Oomra D/J 320.
Bengal D/J. 286.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The forward market opened at Rs. 352/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled steady on covering. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	339
Broach A.-M.	353
Oomra D.-J.	319
Bengal D.-J.	285

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Aug.	229.90—3.00
Nov.	228.70—2.10
Feb.	228.10—1.00

TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	1,000	10,800

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Bengal 286 D/J.
Broach 353 A/M.
Broach 340 J/A.
Oomra 320 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

	Superfine	Fine	Fully good	Good	F.G.F.	FGF.
Broach	356	351	341	334		
S D	351	346	339	332		
P A	364	359	352	344		
K V	347	342	337	330		
Dholera	344	339	334	327		
Kalajin	342	339	334	327		
Cutch		347	342	335		
Surat	407	402	397	392		
Rajpipla	403	398	393	388		
Navsari	427	422	417	412		
Southern		346	341	334		327
Comptah			361	351		341

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

100 Birla Bros. Amraoti 283
100 H Rambhagat Ellichpur 259
100 Toyomankwa Darwaha 283
100 Do. Shegaon 283
100 Do. Nimarkhedi 280
100 Volkart Bros. Nanded 273
100 Japan T & Co. C P 1 325
100 Do. Berar 309
100 Do. Sangli 355
100 Forbes & Co. Dakor 344
100 Tata & Co. Mudkhed 285
100 Arjan Khimjee Vankaner 255
100 Nisso & Co. Nimbahera 285
100 Do. Shegaon 283
100 K Devchand & Co. Arvi 315
100 Toyomankwa Barwaha 281
100 Do. Sawjin 350

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 22.

Wheat Ready	4/10 5/0
Wheat Assuj	4/11
Wheat Maghan	4/13/9
Wheat Magh	5/
Gram Ready	4/2 4/4
Gram Assuj	4/3/6
Barley Ready	3/5
Barley Assuj	3/5
Rapeseed Ready	7/8 7/12
Gwara Poh	3/3/3
Cotton Seeds Maghar	3/7/3
Cotton Seeds Poh	3/7

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

August	17.44 —.21
September	17.74 —.21
October	17.84 —.21
November	17.89 —.21
December	17.92 —.21
January	17.95 —.20
February	17.95 —.20
March	18.10 —.20
April	18.10 —.20
May	18.18 —.17
June	18.18 —.17
July	18.25 —.15
August	18.25 —.15
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	18.85 plus .20

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/7, Highest 49/1/6, Lowest 48/3/6, Closing 48/15/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 47/11 Highest 48/2, Lowest 47/7, Closing 47/15.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/9, Closing 4/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/12, Lowest 55/11, Closing 55/14.

Cotton Prices

Liverpool and New York Opening and Closing Rates,
Bombay Opening and Closing Rates,
Report of U. S. A. Cotton Bureau, Stock Exchange Prices,

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BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 24.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

London Ready 27/2
London Forward 27/4
America Cent 59/1
China Opening 2/8/3, Closing 2/8 /1
Ready 61/3
Sawan Opening 61/8, Highest 61/8, Lowest 61/3, Now 61/3
Tejimundi -/5/-
Bhadon Opening 61/11, Highest 61/11, Lowest 61/6, Now 616/6
Tejimundi -/15/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Sawan 21/6/6
Bhadon 21/6/9
National City 21/9
N. Manordass 21/8/6
N. Moti'al 21/6/6

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

B. G. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8 D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Mid-Sept
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Mid-Oct
Banks Buying 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Two Mails
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C T T 277
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks buying 60 Days 121.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 180 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8 1/8 24th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 3/16 23rd inst
London/Paris 124.25 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 23rd inst
London/Italy 92.65 23rd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4 11 1/2 23rd inst. £4.4. 11 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 27 1/8 23rd inst. 27 3/16 22nd inst.
27 5.16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 27 1/4 23rd inst
Silver New York Ready 59 3/16 23rd inst. 59 1/4 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 23rd inst. 4 9/32 per cent. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent 23rd inst. 4 9/16 per cent 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent 3 Mos. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

cwts.

Wheat	6,807
Linseed	2,496
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	70
Gingellyseeds	33
Groundnuts	1,993
Castorseed	1,377
Rice	2,173
Myrabollams	548
Cottonseed	1,800
Mowrasseed	719
Gram	114
Joowar	3,707
Bajree	283

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 23.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £21 7/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137 1/2.

P and O Banking Corporation £9 1/2.

National Bank £55.

Eastern Bank £7 1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £89 1/2.

Conversion Loan £78.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 1/8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £54 3/4.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/4.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1/2.

Consols £56.

War Loan 5 per cent £102 1/2.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 9/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 9/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

TRADE & FINANCE.

FURTHER DECLINE IN SHARES.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Representative.)

Bombay, Aug. 24.

MONEY.

Although money opened firm, it later became somewhat easier and the call rate fell from 4|4-1|1-2 to 3-1|4-3-1|2 per cent. The announcement that cash subscriptions to the new loans which were fully subscribed far exceeded the amount of conversions, created a belief in the market that funds, while not plentiful at the moment, would be available next month. Unconverted 1928 Bonds to the extent of about Rs. 5-1|2 crores together with Treasury bills amounting to some Rs. 8 crores, falling due for payment from now to the end of September, and further sum of about Rs. 1.57 crores—interest disbursements due in September (1st September about Rs. 52 lakhs and 15th September about Rs. 105 lakhs) will supply additional funds, the total reaching some Rs. 15 crores. It is anticipated that following these disbursements, the cash percentage of the Bank should improve. The statement of the Bank published below was compiled on August 17th, a day prior to the closing of the loans and naturally the bulk of the loan operations are included therein. The same statement sets the Government deposits at about Rs. 17 crores, whereas the disbursements outlined above total some Rs. 15 crores. Hence the figures of Government deposits will deserve scrutiny from time to time.

The trade demand shows a slight increement of about Rs. 5 lakhs. However it must again be pointed out that this week's statement is largely a reflection of loan conditions. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1|2 per cent., two to three months 3 per cent., four months 3-1|4 and six months 3-1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 17th August, 1928, shows an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 21,76,11,000 as compared with Rs. 30.06 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.13, a decrease of 0.13 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits are up by Rs. 12.79 lakhs and by Rs. 205.42 lakhs, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 18.85 lakhs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 14.30 lakhs to Rs. 16.92 crores, and other deposits by Rs. 195.99 lakhs to Rs. 69.10 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

A Press communique issued by the Controller of Currency gives the following approximate figures of subscriptions to the new Government loan:—

4 1-2 PER CENT. LOAN 1955-60.

	Rs.
Cash Subscriptions	5,56,93,000
Conversion of 1928 Bonds	2,93,69,000
Conversion of Treasury Bills	55,48,200
Total	9,06,10,500

4 1-2 PER CENT. BONDS 1934.

	Rs.
Cash subscriptions	16,84,42,700
Conversion of 1928 Bonds	8,17,71,500
Conversion of Treasury Bills	95,22,600
Total	25,97,36,800
Grand Total	35,03,47,300

The above figures have raised all doubts from the minds of even that section of the market that prematurely decried the new loans. This record success attained is mainly due to the favourable terms offered by the Government, though the efforts and assistance of the Imperial Bank authorities were equally responsible, for this realisation.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Following the publication of the foregoing communique, the gilt-edged market assumed a cheerful tone with a fair volume of business passing. There is a feeling that the release of funds during September should stimulate investments. 3 1-2 per cent. Paper improved to Rs. 73-13 and 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 106-2, 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were steady at Rs. 106-12 and Rs. 102-1. 5 1-2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were placed at Rs. 105-2. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 were unchanged at Rs. 102-14 and Rs. 103-14, and 1932 at Rs. 105-2. 6 1-2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remains unaltered at Rs. 110-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 85-7 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-4. The new loans themselves were in good demand and changed hands at issue prices.

The currency statement as of the 15th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 75.64 lacs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 181.56 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have both increased by Rs. 73.02 lacs to Rs. 101.44 crores and by Rs. 6.89 lacs to Rs. 2.34 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.54 as against 73.42 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Resources as of 15th August 1928 is given below:—

	(In crores) Rs.
Notes in circulation	181.56
Rupee redemption	40.00
	221.56

ASSETS.

	Rs. (In crores)
Silver coin and bullion	90.45
Rupee securities	42.70
Gold securities	55.78
Gold coin and bullion in India	29.76
Gold coin and bullion in England	2.87
	221.56

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.90

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13 1-3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

Opening steady, exchange was a shade quieter at the close, especially for near due to Calcutta advices and conditions in the local money market. Both import and export trades were more or less restricted. Ready opened at 1s. 5 15-16d. for sellers and 1s. 6d. for buyers, closing a shade quiet at 1s. 5 29-32d. to 1s. 8 15-16d. and 1s. 5 31-32d. respectively. Forward again kept firm, following being the closing quotations:—September 1s. 5 15-16d. October 1s. 5 31-32d., November 1s. 6d., December-January-February 1s. 6 1-32d.

While monetary conditions may temporarily exercise a depressing effect upon exchange, there are a number of factors which will probably soon alleviate this. The movement of jute which will shortly be undertaken, to say nothing of the recent rains which have been so beneficial to crop prospects, particularly in the United Provinces and the Punjab, will have a salutary effect on the market. Furthermore, it is in order to expect that there will be some exporting of last season's cotton stocks from Bombay in order to provide space for the crop which, with the continuance of favourable weather conditions, may be an early one.

The dollar sterling rate declined from dollar 4.85-7-16 to 4.85-1-4 French francs, after appreciating to 124.15, closed at 124.26. Belgian francs kept steady at 34.89, while the Italian lira slightly improved to 92.65.

All tenders for sterling received on the 22nd instant have been rejected. £500,000|- will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 30th August on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD:

There is no notable change in gold which still continues quiet in spite of exchange conditions. Ready opened at Rs. 21-6-9, receded slightly to Rs. 21-6-3 and closed at Rs. 21-6-6. The offtake is unaltered at 10,000 tolas a day, while stocks on hand are estimated at some 2 lacs tolas. Sovereigns remained dull at Rs. 13-6-9 both for ready and delivery 29th August. In London the quotation for gold was unaltered at 84s.11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 1st September settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 1st October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500|- gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £27,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 24,97,002 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of June 1928 amounted to 51,762 ounces as compared with 37,323 ounces for May 1928 and 52,910 ounces for June 1927.

SILVER.

This market continued its lifeless tone and was even more dull this week. The rates have been moving within the narrow range of about two annas with both buyers and sellers reluctant to operate to any great extent. Since the rates were below London and American parities, China and American Banks both featured as small buyers. The offtake has declined to some 70 bars a day, while stocks on hand are plentiful at 4,600 bars. It is of significance to note that shipments on the water from London and New York total approximately 5,800 bars. The price of ready which opened at Rs. 61-10 moved about two annas in both directions, and closed at the opening rate. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London, after declining to 2s. 8 1-8d. closed at 2s. 8 3-16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 27 3-16d. and 27 1-8d. for ready and 27 5-16d. and 27 3-16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 61-10 and Rs. 61-8 for ready and 3rd September settlement and Rs. 61-12 and Rs. 61-10 for 4th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring 67,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £435,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 957 bars and Rs. 91,440 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500.

SHARES.

The market presented a weak tone throughout with only slight rallys due to shorts covering. All efforts to terminate the Labour strike proved unavailing and cotton mill shares have declined. Below we give the price trend followed by some of the important ones:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 813-12, 815, 812-8, 817-8; Century Rs. 365, 366-4, 365, 367-8; Central India Rs. 485, 491-4, 490; Crescent Rs. 13718xd, 142-8xd; Fazulbhoy Rs. 780xd, 785xd, 780xd, 783-12xd; Indian Bleaching Rs. 226-4, 228-12; Indore Malwa 363-12xd, 362-8xd, 363-12xd; Kohinoor Rs. 207-8, 211-4, 210, 211-4; Madhowji Rs. 70, 68-12; New Great Rs. 237-8, 243-12, 240, 243-12; Pearls Rs. 495xd, 490xd, 497-8xd; Simplex 112-8; and Swadeshi Rs. 452-8, 460, 457-8.

The miscellaneous section moved in concert with the cotton mill shares. The situation at Jamshedphr continues problematical; and unfortunately the economic question seems to have assumed a political aspect and future developments are anxiously awaited. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 60-4, but closed at Rs. 63-8. Defds similarly dropped from Rs. 242-4, to Rs. 201-4, but closed at Rs. 215. Andhra Valleys remained steady at Rs. 692-8 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 1,050. Alcocks receded from Rs. 342-8 to Rs. 327-8 closing at Rs. 330. Bombay Burma registered a small decline of 10 points closing at Rs. 765. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 147-8 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 270. Scindia Steam shares slightly receded to Rs. 13-13. While cement shares have showed loses, the undertone here being sound. Bundi cements declined from Rs. 24-2 to Rs. 23-10. Indian cements fell by Rs. 20 to Rs. 335 but cosed at Rs. , Katni Ordys. and Defds. are quoted at Rs. 245xd. and 900xd. Among railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij declined from Rs. 935 to 927-8 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 715 to Rs. 712-8. There is no change in other shares.

Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 1,455 and contributories at Rs. 353-12, Bank of India shares fell from Rs. 91-8 to Rs. 90-4, while those of Central Bank remained steady at Rs. 24-4xd.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of India was held on last Monday. The chairman reviewed at considerable length the general trade conditions of the year and the working of the Bank in all its phases. Reference was made to the unfortunate postponement of the creation of a Reserve Bank for India. In this connection, the chairman pointed that "the present agreement between the Government and the Imperial Bank, although made for a special period of years, provides in much the same way as does the agreement between the Bank of England and the British Government for the continuance of the agreement after the specified period has elapsed, subject only to certain notice to be given by either party of its termination." These remarks should prove re-assuring to those interested in the welfare of this premier institution, since its rights are safeguarded from hostile legislative interference.

CALCUTTA.

The unloading of bull operators depressed hessian price from Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 20-8. This decline was accompanied by a weakening in share values but these firmed at the end on investment buying.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

In sympathy with very irregular prices in raw material, yarn prices have also ruled irregular and declined further to the extent of about 1/4 anna per lb. inspite of small stocks and smaller arrivals. The continued slack demand from the consuming districts and the absence of confidence in the present level of prices are the principal reasons for such a dull market in which neither the sellers nor the buyers are satisfied. The money market continues very tight and dealers in the local market as well as in the upcountry centres have been very cautious in their operations at such a critical period. Buying is therefore very limited and only sufficient for the immediate requirements and it is quite plain that so long as the cotton prices are not settled no business of importance seems to be possible in any yarns. The strike continues as usual with hardly any signs of termination in the near future in as much as efforts that are being recently made have not met with any success so far.

In the circumtances the markket has been pratically disorganised and the important dealers have been rather upset at the present juncture and do not feel inclined to operate in any way. The market accordingly continues very dull and the turnover is extremely limited at the moment.

ENGLISH YARNS Prices continue unchanged in Manchester but the very keen Japanese competition and the indifference on the part of the buyer, to commit any further have been responsible for lack of support from this side and naturally a small business has been possible in stock lots dealers have been losing in the recent arrivals.

JAPANESE YARNS Exchange has remained slightly firmer whereas Sampin have been fluctuating with the prices in raw material. There has been small stocks for immediate delivery particularly in 40s and this has led to further improvement in 40s yarn. In case of 2 fold yarns grey and bleached yarns and in Mercerised prices have declined further on account of big stocks and constant pressure of sales and expected further large arrivals. Demand continues very limited and only small sales are being done.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS No improvement is yet possible and prices have been declining day after day in the absence of important buying. Stocks have been increasing and although manufacturers seem to have been rather steady no further purchases are being effected on a large scale

INDIAN YARN.—All upcountry centres have been reporting a quiet market with limited turnover and the upcountry mills have been making all possible efforts to satisfy the requirements of their dealers at that end. It has been reported that it is practically impossible for the weavers to purchase yarns at the present level of prices and to stand in competition with the cloth imported from Japan and other places as well as that produced by the Indian mills. They are therefore naturally not inclined much to purchase large quantities of cotton yarns but have preferred the policy of wait and see. Buying therefore is very limited and it has been affecting in turn the local yarn markets.

Monsoon has been satisfactory in many parts of India except in the Punjab and in some parts of U. P.

On the whole the general trade conditions are very as usual in this part of the year and the future tendency of the market will principally depend upon upon the course of the cotton prices in the next few days.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Bukit Darah Rubber	16
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	16
Ceylon Rubber	39
Clunes Estates	16
Cochin Rubber	32
Ella Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	33
Frocester Estates	46
Hathawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horwolla Rubber	37
Indo Malay Estates	14
Jambujande T. and Rub.	10
Jebong Rubber	13
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	24
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdown Rubber	135
Maha Uva Estates	48
Meall Mor Estates	22
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangoda Rubber	38
Neuchatel Estates	41
North-Western Rub.	13
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	21
Saffragam T. & Rub.	160
Talgaswalla Tea	48
Torrington Tea	22
Udahage Tea	44
Udapolla Rubber	21
Ullswater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	36
Warriapolla Estate	20

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Rs. 0.17 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund We have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	£103.0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	£92.10.0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	£99.5.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0.14.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0.18.0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd	£0.3.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£7. 2 6
French 5 p. c. Rents	18.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	188.0.0
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	71.10.0
India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£93.15.0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£61.5.0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£0.1.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£7.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 9.5.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£81.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 Stock)	£203.0.0
Suthern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	£93.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	102.0.0
War Loan 5 p.c (1929/47)	102.10.0

KARACHI SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. Gulab & Co. dated Karachi 21st inst:—

RAILWAYS.

We have to report a limited business in Railway Shares owing to absence of sellers.

ELECTRICS.

Business has been donb in Karochi Electrics at Rs. 130/- per share and any shares offered are readily absorbed. The Hyderabad Electrics continue to be scarce.

FLOUR.

No business has been reported

GOVT. PAPER.

The prices have remained steady.

Name of the Company	Present value.
Steel Lights	135.0.0
Sind Lighterage	140-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	91.0-0
Upper Sinds	87.0.0 N.D.
Karachi Electrics	130-0-0 X.D.
Hyderabad Electrics	130-0.0
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	110-0.0
Karachi Flour Mills	150-0.0
India Flour Mills	130-0.0
Century Flour Mills	100-0.0

"Tone of Silver". Quiet. China bought. Continent sold. Conditions remain unchanged.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 23.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
27|9-3|4 Sept-Dec Delivery Paid.
28|4-1|2 Jan-April Delivery Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 23.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-3|16

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 23.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 lb Cargoes—
43|3 Sept Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—
46|9 Aug Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian—
45 Aug Shipment Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|10-1|2
Jan-March per cwt 12|10-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|11
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|11-3|4

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 9|9-5|16 Sellers

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 23.

Bar Gold per oz £4-4 11 1|2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 23.

T T Berlin on London	20.36-1|2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10 1|2
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.25
T T London on Prague	163.68

MILL STORES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Quotations are:—

	Rs. a. p.
Healds—15/40S.32 to 56s.	0 15 3
Healds—15/40S-28s.	2 8 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 2
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 6
Elastic Healds	17 0 0
Wire Healds	2 8 0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	7 8 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	8 0 0
Flannel Sizing-plain 66 Kenion	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66 Kenion	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain 27 Kenion	3 10 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill 72 Kenion	3 14 0
Flannel Endless	3 6 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	0 12 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 8 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 6 0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1 0 0
Rope Lambeth—1-1/2 & 1.3/3	1 6 0
Pickers—No. 4	60 0 0
Picking Nands hairy	2 10 0
Babbins—Slubbings—Jap.	30 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings—Jap.	20 0 0
Bobbin—Conical-5" Jap.	5 8 0
Bobbins—Ring-5" Jap.	6 8 0
Bobbings—Ring-6" Jap.	6 8 0
Bobbings—Weft-5 3/8" Jap.	5 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-6" Jap.	5 10 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 0 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 3
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 10 9

TIRUPUR COTTON MARKET

Tirupur, Aug. 21.

Prices of Cotton in the local market are in decline and the demand for Cotton is very poor only stray and minor transactions are being affected and dullness still continues to be the main feature in the market the present quotations are as detailed below Cambodia first crop Rs. 280/284 per candy of 500 lbs. Karunkanni first crop Rs. 264 268 Cambodia second crop Rs. 236/240 Karunkanni second crop Rs. 232 235 Bourbonsedor Rs. 280/283.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 23.

Total Bullion £174,800,000.
Public Deposits £16,600,000.
Other Deposits £97,900,000.
Government Securities £28,000,000.
Other Securities £45,100,000.
Notes and Coin £59,790,000.
Currency Notes Outstanding £270,300,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 52.09 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Aug. 23.

Demand Bills 484.93

PHOSFERINE Produced Best Form

Mr. Harry Vardon,

the world-famous veteran golfer, who has won six open Championships more than anyone else in the game, *writes*:—

"NERVE and muscle control is absolutely vital to the golfer and must be maintained consistently if success is to be won. In my own long experience, I have always found that any looseness or shakiness is quickly corrected by a course of Phosferine. To its use I attribute much of my own success in the game, and I know that its steadying effect has sustained me through many a stiff match. Taken altogether, Phosferine, is the best tonic I have struck, and will work wonders to prevent that dreaded 'cracking' in a crisis, the bugbear of all tournament golfers. When touring in the States, playing all day and travelling most of the night, its aid in enabling me to produce my best form under most exhausting conditions was invaluable."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Variety Entertainment in aid of Presidency Youth League, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

OPENING CEREMONY OF PHOTO.

The public opening ceremony of the photo of the late President, Mr. C. K. Waghji of the Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya Ex-Students' Association will be performed by Seth Mathuradas Kanji Matani to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BARDOLI AND RECONSTRUCTION.

A general meeting of members and sympathisers of the Gujarat Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hirabag, C. P. Tank, when Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai and others will speak on "Bardoli and Reconstruction."

"G" WARD D. C. C.

The council meeting of the above Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. in the above committee's office.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Mr. Pardhubhai V. Sharma will deliver a public lecture, on "Arya Samaj and Present Progress" to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Those who have joined or are intending to join the Youth Guards of the Bombay Youth League are requested to be present at the Gowalia Tank, to-morrow (Sunday), at 7 a.m.

STUDY CLASS IN POLITICS.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a study class in Politics will be conducted by Mr. M. H. Vakil, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-0 a.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

B. B. & C. I. RLY. UNION, BORIVLI.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Hon. General Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees Association, Ahmedabad, will address a meeting of B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at Borivli.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform will meet to-day (Saturday), at 11 a.m. at the Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, and on Sunday at the same place.

CITY MOTORS ORGANISE.

Over the signatures of Messrs. S. H. Jhabvalla, P. G. Joshi, Jotsing, Khersing and Sohonilal, who formed the Constitution Committee of the above Union, notice has been issued that the General Meeting of motor drivers, taxi drivers, lorry drivers, etc., of Bombay will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya, to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. when the Rules and Regulations will be discussed and grievances of the men will be formulated.

YOGA DISCOURSE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhakti Yoga, (the path of love or devotion) in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. M. S. Gopaliengar, (Research Student in Yoga) from the Humanistic Club, Banglore, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday the 28th instant at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.). The subject for the class will be "Yoga and the Lord Buddha".

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Telephone No. 22,560.

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

FORTH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-30 P.M.:—

PRINCE EDWARD	1
RAZA KHAN	2
PEELTAN	3

3- P.M.:—

DILAWAR BEG	1
WALIDA	2
NABIH	3

3-30 P.M.:—

PRINCE CHARLIE	1
TIENTSIN	2
FRIDAY	3

4-0 P.M.:—

TUSCULUM	1
DARK BLUE	2
ROSMEEN	3

4-30 P.M.:—

RADHA'A	1
AZEDIN	2
KHALIL BEG	3

5-0 P.M.:—

CUL-DE-SAC	1
ORANGE LENA	2
GUINEA FLIGHT	3

5-30 P.M.:—

VESINGTON PLANET	1
FREE FROM CARE	2
ARDLEY	3

6-0 P.M.:—

ATREAS	1
SPEEDY MARQUIS	2
CASINO	3

6-30 P.M.—

SHAMSUZZAMAN	1
SARSAM	2
BALLARD	3

A CUCKOO IN THE NEST.

ROLLICKING FARCE AT THE EXCELSIOR

A very appreciative and crowded house welcomed the sparkikngly witty play "A Cuckoo on the Nest" yesterday night, staged by the Banvard English Comery Company for the first time in Bombay. The misunderstanding between a young husband, played by Mr. Bardy Russell, and his 'ingenue' wife, played by Miss Eleana Aherne, all because the lady missed a train, develops into an impending tragedy of separation until the last act when the mess gets happily cleared up. Mr. Russell acted excellently in spite of his mannerisms while the "girl" who causes all the mischief, Miss Josephine Kelfoyle, delighted the audience by the zeal and naturalness of her acting. The comedy went with a swing and is sure to prove very popular with Bombay audiences.

"BON VOYAGE" TO AN ELPHINSTONIAN

The President and members of the Elphinstone College Historical and Economic Society were "At Home" to Mr. D. S. Bhakle, on Thursday evening in the Elphinstone College Hall. Mr. Bhakle is proceeding to England by s.s. "Malwa" to-day, to study for the London M.Sc., and qualify himself for the I.C.S. Mr. Bhakle has had an exceptionally brilliant career. Having secured a first-class in the Intermediate Arts examination, he was the only History and Economics student who secured a first-class in the University in the B.A. examination of April 1928. He broke the record in the University by being the first History student who carried off the Ellis English scholarship for the B.A.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, the Professor of Politics, who presided at the function, stated that an English examiner in the last B.A. examination had told him that he had learnt several new things from Mr. Bhakle's answer papers of which he was ignorant before. Doctor Panandikar, the Professor of Economics testified to Mr. Bhakle's deep interest in a variety of subjects and gave out that he himself had been benefited by reading the papers of Mr. Bhakle. Mr. Gunjikar, the Professor of Mathematics said that Mr. Bhakle had been his best student in Mathematics throughout his teaching career. Several fellow-students spoke, amongst the most prominent of them being Miss Khandvalla and Mrs. Hate, the new lady-graduates of the year.

The function ended after Mr. Bhakle suitably replied on the presentation of a Parker fountain pen and a dainty little silver case, given to him as a token of esteem by his Professors and fellow-students.

SHILOTRI BANK CASE.

FURTHER REVELATIONS

Further prosecution evidence was recorded in the case in which Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri stands charged with embezzlement in respect of Government promissory notes to the tune of Rs. 2,12,000 when it was called up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

Mahadeo Vishnu Nadkarni, Secretary of the Bank related the early history of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) of which Dr. Shilotri was the Managing Director. Witness was in charge of correspondence, office routine work and also share transfer deeds of the Bank. The securities held by the Bank were in charge of the accused while the securities belonging to the constituents of the Bank were in charge of witness. In 1926 when the accused went to America and Europe he did not hand over charge of any securities held by him either to witness on to any other officer of the Bank.

There was a safe in the Bank but witness was not aware where the accused kept the securities. Shown a general ledger for 1921 witness identified accused's account No. 2 with the Bank. This account opened with a debit of Rs. 400. On December 13, 1921 the debit balance in the account was Rs. 2,47,305-1-4. Between 14th and 30th December five items aggregating to Rs. 2,81,500 were credited to the account. On December 31 the account showed a credit balance of Rs. 22,036 and the auditors passed same as correct. Thereafter between January and June 1922, the accused withdrew three sums of money i.e. Rs. 1,60,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 21,021 from his account and by December 1, 1922 the account again showed a debit balance of Rs. 2,12,244-7-3. In the same day two sums of Rs. 1,63,657-11-11 and Rs. 47,864 6-1, representing the sale proceeds of Government pro. notes and War Bonds were credited to the account of the accused under his instructions.

"MORE THAN TWO LAKHS MISSING.

Continuing witness said that on 24th February 1923 as usual witness checked the cash on hand and found a sum of Rs. 2,12,000 less. When questioned about it accused stated that the amount was "cash at call". This amount continued to be called as such till Aug. 2, 1923. The next day it was reduced by a sum of Rs. 19,000 which represented the sale proceeds of the 9 fully paid and 18 partly paid shares of the Imperial Bank. The relative vouchers were written by witness under instructions of Dr. Shilotri.

Further hearing was adjourned to August 28.

BERNARD SHAW COMEDY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOMBAY CHARITY PERFORMANCES

Arrangements are now well advanced for the Student Players' presentation of Bernard Shaw's comedy "Arms and the Man" at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, next weekend, on Saturday (Sept. 1st) at 9-30 p.m. (Sunday and Monday matinees at 6 p.m.) We understand that the tickets are selling very well, and those who desire good seats should communicate with Messrs, Rose and Co. without delay.

Monday's matinee (Sept. 3) is a special matinee reserved for students, at special prices.

The Minister for Education, Diwan Bahadur Harbal Desai, under whose patronage the venture is made for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, will be present at the opening night. On the closing night the costumes, which are very picturesque and have been specially made, will be auctioned on behalf of the Fund.

An effort is being made to cover the theatre and other expenses by subscriptions so that there need be no Entertainment Tax: and audited accounts will be published later.

Ticket sales are being organised by Prof. V. G. Rao, Elphinstone College.

In this connection, the attention of readers is drawn to the advertiment which appears on page 3 of this issue.

PARSI LADY DELEGATE TO RELIGIOUS PEACE CONFERENCE

Miss Bapsy Dastur Cursetji Pavri, M.A., is sailing from Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. liner Malwa to attend as a delegate the Preliminary meeting of the Universal Religious Peace Conference to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 12th, 13th and 14th September, 1928. Miss Pavry will be joined at Geneva by her brother, Dr. Jal Dastur Cursetji Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., who is also attending the Conference as a delegate.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

On May 26, the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd., advertised a prize of Rs. 500 per the best essay on the following subject:

"The effect of improvements of roads on education and agriculture." The Association announce that the winner of this competition is Mr. J. N. Colaco, B. Eng. E, I. Mech. E. (London).

Hararwala Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The prize of Rs. 500 has been awarded to him.

The Association have now decided to hold another competition and they offer a prize of Rs. 750 for the best essay (not exceeding 1,000 words) on the importance of roads to railways and railways to roads and to what extent railways can assist roads and road traffic.

MILL STRIKE STRUGGLE

OWNERS TO TAKE UP FIRM ATTITUDE?

MEETING BEHIND PURDAH

With a view to discuss the strike situation in the light of recent developments, a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held in the offices of the Association at Shorab House, Hornby Road, on Friday morning. About 20 members were present and Mr. J. B. Petit presided. The proceedings were held 'in camera.'

It is understood that after listening to the summary of the work done by the Committee, as detailed by the Chairman, the meeting gave its approval to the action hitherto taken by the Committee with regard to the strike and has further advised the Committee to continue to take up a firm attitude.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

TURNS DAY'S ATTENDANCE.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Thursday, the 22nd August was 6,165.

IN AID OF YOUTH LEAGUE

VARIETY CONCERT AT C. J. HALL

The Variety Entertainment arranged in aid of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, comes off to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

One of the chief attractions of the show is a very interesting piece entitled the "Swaraj Parliament." It is taken for granted that Swaraj is attained—what next? A subtle veil of irony and humour runs through the whole piece. Some of the greatest Indian leaders "figure" in this representation.

The other items on the programme are equally interesting. The Orchestra will be in charge of Bombay's popular exponent of Indian Music, Prof. B. R. Deodhar and his pupils of the Indian School of Music. Mrs. Cama will delight the spectators with one of her delightful Hindustani songs. Mrs. Sylvia Nunes will treat the House to some Piano Solos, while Miss Gedge and Mrs. Hamley will give combination Violin and Piano Solos.

The lady students of the local colleges are arranging in co-operation with the boy students a series of striking Tableaux showing the Social Work of the Youth League in the Walpakhady Chawls among the poor children and the hard worked mothers. The 3886! children are contributing one item the Tipri Dance, while Hans Queeling from Germany will sing a spirited German Youth Song.

Tickets are priced at, for a Sofa Rs. 25 and others are Rs. 10, Rs. 5-10, Rs. 3-0, Rs. 2-1, Rs. 1-2 and and As. 9. They are available at the Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge; Congress House; Indian Book Depot; Meadows Street; Popular Book Depot; Lamington Road; Messrs. Nadkarni and Co., Grant Road; Havelian Stores, Sleater Road and at all the Colleges.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM

(Continued From Page 9.)

trines or activities as are described in clauses (a) and (b) on which is affiliated to or connected with any such society or organisation.

ORDER FOR EXPULSION.

Other clauses of the Bill run as follows:—The Governor-General-in-Council may by order in writing (a) declare that any person named in the order (not being an Indian British subject or subject of a State in India) is a person to whom this Act applies and (b) direct such person to remove himself from British India within such time and in such manner and by such route and means as may be specified in the order and not to return thereto without the permission in writing of the Governor-General-in-Council, (2) a removal order may further direct a person in respect of whom it is made to appear before any Presidency or District Magistrate specified in the order and to execute a bond, with or without sureties, containing such conditions to ensure his good behaviour pending his departure from British India as may be specified in the order 4 (1) a removal order may be directed for execution to any officer of Government or may be directed to any Local Government and executed by any officer to whom it may be endorsed by the local Government for execution (2) the order shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 for the service of a summons and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof. (3) The Governor-General in Council or any local Government to which a removal order has been directed or any officer to whom such order has been directed or endorsed for execution under sub-section (1) may use any and every means necessary to enforce compliance with the order. (4) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power the Governor-General in Council or the local Government or any such officer as aforesaid may require the master of any ship which is about to depart from any port in British India to receive the person in respect of whom removal order has been made and his dependents if any and to afford him or them as the case may be a passage to any specified port outside British India to which the ship may be bound.

EXPENSES FOR REMOVAL.

(5) All charges and expenses incidental to the removal from British India of any person in respect of whom removal order has been made and of his dependents if any and to his or their conveyance to such place outside British India as the Governor-General in Council may direct shall be borne by the Governor-General in Council. 5(1) if any person in respect of whom removal order has been made knowingly disobeys any direction contained in such order or violates the conditions of any bond taken in pursuance of such order he shall be liable to be arrested without warrant and shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine (2) no court shall take cognisance of an offence under this section save upon a complaint made by an order of or under authority from the Governor-General in Council (3) no court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class shall try an offence under this section.

EXECUTION OF BONDS.

6 (1) If any person who has been directed by a removal order to execute a bond for his good behaviour refuses to execute such bond or fails to prove to the satisfaction of a Presidency or District Magistrate as the case may be any sureties which he may be required by the order to provide, he may be committed to and kept in such custody as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may direct pending his removal from British India. (2) A bond taken under this Act shall be deemed to be a bond taken under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, and the provisions of section 514 of that code shall apply accordingly. (7) No removal order shall be called in question in any court or by or before any other authority whatsoever and nothing in section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 shall apply to any person who has been committed to custody under section 6 or any other person in respect of whom a removal order has been made and no suit prosecution or other legal proceeding whatsoever shall lie against any person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1928.

According to the representative of the "Evening News of India" Mrs. Besant and the Indian leaders when he approached them on their arrival from England "pleaded ignorance of the Nehru Committee's report". Isn't this far better than the habit of certain foreigners in India who pose as the mentors of the Indian people to damn everything connected with Indian Nationalism before caring to acquaint themselves with even the rudiments of what it is all about?

* * * *

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty had a lot to say about the Labour politicians in England and their interest—or otherwise—in Indian affairs. He noted a marked difference generally in the British political attitude towards India.

* * * *

He noticed that there was "a reluctance on the part of British politicians to freely discuss Indian affairs". You see this is a "Safeguarding" Age in Britain. Just as we in India have just passed through the Bardoli Age of British Rule, in Britain they are on the way towards seeing the end of the "Safeguarding" policy of the Baldwin Cabinet.

* * * *

They have so much to safeguard, the oil industry threatened with Moscow stuff, the buttons industry which made tailors evolve buttonless trousers and various other industries, that they have to safeguard the industry of talking freely about India.

* * *

Not that the altruistic souls in Great Britain, who remember Kipling's words "What do they know of England who only England know", and take care to think Imperially, are "quite ignorant about Indian affairs". I would never accuse our Trustees in Britain of being that.

* * * *

In fact, I see an advance in their interest. Mr. Chetty says: "Almost all of them (the Members of Parliament) have evidently been coached up in the usual arguments about the communal troubles, etc." Now isn't that kind of them to take all this trouble about getting coached up?

* * * *

And the coaches? Aren't they wonderful? There is a particular group of them which enjoys fat pensions from India and reviles the educated Indians. They are the men with the Imperial outlook whose hearts go out to the millions of their wards and who frown upon the "mischievous" activities of the "educated class" whom they say "we have created."

* * * *

I am sure, as time passes and the demand for genuine Swaraj becomes more and more clamant in India, the couches in England will be supplying not only "the usual" but extraordinary arguments about communal troubles.

* * * *

But supposing Hindus and Muslims in India agree over the Nehru Committee's report and communal troubles diminish owing to the constant co-operation of the leaders of both communities, what then?

* * * *

What then! My head reels. I say as a loyalist "roll up the map of England". I say, remembering another great occasion in English history, "Kiss me Hardy". I am only fit to die. Do you mean to tell me that people have the temerity to decide to help themselves, when England is ready to help them? Ungrateful wretches.

* * * *

Peace Promoter Kellogg has arrived at Havre. Soon he will be in Paris. Huge arclights we are told have been installed in the hall of the French Foreign Office. Why? Are the delegates short-sighted? Oh no. It is because Mars can look on in the fierce light how the Powers sign for Peace but remain true to him all the same.

* * * *

Actor (pompously):—"I can impersonate, Sir, anybody, anybody you care to mention."

Manager:—"H'm. Impersonate a gentleman and go out quietly."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1928.

DOMINION STATUS AND INDEPENDENCE.

Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, who returned to India from England yesterday, do not hold exactly the same views on Indian politics; but they are all absolutely one on this point that Englishmen at present are supremely indifferent, if not hostile, towards India. And as these leaders speak from fresh first-hand experiences, their views are entitled to respect. Perhaps Mrs. Besant did not exaggerate when she observed that "there was not one sincere and true friend of India in that country at present." Even the Labour Party which has talked so much in the past in favour of Indian Self-determination, is not now, says Mr. Iyengar, in favour of the immediate grant of full Dominion status to India. All this can well be accepted to be true, but no Indian need worry about it. Leaders have always stated that Swaraj is a right to be won by India and not a favour to be granted by England. In 1921 India went straight to her work without caring what England thought or felt. And England was certainly not indifferent then. The mentality of 1921 must now be revived. India should not allow herself to be either disappointed or exasperated. She should quietly proceed with her work of uniting and preparing the people for the impending struggle.

The immediate task before the country is to formulate her demands, her united demands and not the demands of any one party. Mr. Iyengar, referring to this task and in particular, to the Nehru Committee's report, says that "the Congress and the country should adhere to complete national independence." If the "country" should think likewise, there need not be much discussion about the matter. But at present the Congress is the only body—the leading body, we gratefully acknowledge—that has passed a resolution declarng Independence as its "goal." If violence is not to be done to the common meaning of the word "goal," the demand for immediate and full Dominion status is certainly not inconsistent with the ultimate goal. Does Mr. Iyengar seriously suggest that the Congress should now break up the All-Parties' Conference which it invited and fight single-handed for Independence? If so, consistency requires that the Congress should alter the resolution about the goal of Independence into one of declaration of Independence and as a corollary should call upon all Congressmen to come out of the Councils so as to absolve them from the oath of allegiance to the Emperor. If, however, work in the Councils, as at present constituted, is consistent with Congress policy, surely the demand for Dominion status as the next step is not going back upon the Congress policy.

Mr. Iyengar contends that Dominion status is not reconcilable with Independence and that one is not step to the other. He adds: "It is not right that we should sacrifice our ideal, nor do I agree that it is wise to ask for Dominion status, for it is not easier but really more difficult to obtain." We have shown above that immediate Dominion status is not irreconcilable with the goal of independence. But Mr. Iyengar does not explain how the one is not even a step towards the other or is even more difficult than the other. Indeed his views about Dominion status have undergone material changes during the last few months. In his own "Swaraj Constitution," published early this year, he says: "Having regard to the need for the largest possible unity consistent with national self-respect, the Constitution need not necessarily be framed on the lines of fullest national independence. We may content ourselves with framing it on the basis of full Dominion status which for almost all practical purposes is equivalent to it." Assuming that circumstances have changed in England or India since the above was written, we fail to understand how Mr. Iyengar who thought a few months ago that Dominion Status was "for almost all practical" purposes equivalent to Independence can now regard the two as irreconcilable. We also fail to understand how "the need for the largest possible unity consistent with national self-respect" is any less now than it was some months ago. Mr. Iyengar may be right in his view that the Congress resolution on Independence has had "an appreciable effect" upon several Englishmen.' 'We feel sure that real strenuous fight for immediate Dominion Status can have far more effect upon all Englishmen than any verbal resolution on Independence. After all, the present effect on Englishmen does not matter much. What does matter is the need for the largest possible unity to promote which Mr. Iyengar himself has done much during the last many months. The unity which he and others have so laboriously built up should not be lightly broken by dissensions about a goal beyond the next immediate step.

MANLY STAND.

The revelations in the American Press which related the history of the manly and courageous stand taken by Nahas Pasha, when Premier of Egypt, in asserting the title of his country to real independence and claiming for it the exercise of sovereign rights in signing international treaties, have greatly disconcerted Imperialist politicians in Britain. The people of Egypt are entitled to expect that Nahas Pasha's successor in office, without their consent, will realise the necessity, however great his fear of offending Britain, of maintaining that Egypt has an equal right with other Powers of signing the Kellogg Pact. A self-respecting Power like Spain feels offended, because it has not been invited to Paris. The position of Egypt, if she does not insist upon being represented there, will become all the more ridiculous now because it is clear that the American Government has no objection whatsoever to her taking part in the Paris ceremony. The special correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" at Alexandria gave a graphic account to his journal a fortnight ago of the circumstances in which Mahmoud Pasha began the present inglorious regime of ruling without Parliament in Egypt. He makes two points particularly clear. The first is that Mahmoud Pasha did his level best to conciliate the members of his own party, the "constitutional Liberals" and bring them round to the view that in ridding himself of Parliament he had the previous example of Ziwar Pasha to guide him. They pointed out to him that Ziwar who made the futile experiment for 18 months never ventured to secure a proclamation from the King abrogating the constitution. During this experiment, the Senate continued to sit and the Wafd Party and Press were not muzzled. The second important factor noticeable in the new regime is that even Egyptian journals reputed to be in sympathy with Mahmoud Pasha have shown an aversion to his latest coup. The Liberal newspaper "Siyassa" printed, on the day the proclamation was issued, the monstrous document itself in place of the leading article, and Mahmoud Asmi, its editor, announced his resignation. The longer Britain's puppet, Mahmoud Pasha, continues in office, the stronger grows the popularity of the Wafd.

HIS OFFENCE.

It is comforting to find that the "Times of India" is anxious that the Indian tax-payers' money is not wasted. We are sure its criticism of the costly tours of Viceroys and Governors, Executive Councillors and lesser lights amongst the bureaucracy will be as sharp and pointed as its annoyance over President Patel's strenuous activity in acquainting himself with the manner in which provincial legislatures conduct their proceedings. The churlish diatribe of our contemporary against the Indian successor of Sir Frederik Whyte, whom it glorifies as an expert, can only be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is an Indian Nationalist and a strong upholder of the dignity of the legislative body over which he presides, even when officialdom find it inconvenient that he should be meticulous in keeping up that dignity. The Indian tax-payer has reason to feel that his money is not at all wasted when a distinguished Indian whose Speakership of the Legislative Assembly drew from Premier Baldwin the tribute that his conduct of office was worthy of an Ullswater or a Peel takes the trouble of giving the Presidents of Provincial Legislatures in India the benefit of his ripe experience.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR MILL INDUSTRY

A MILLOWNER'S DIAGNOSIS

(BY "BLACK SHEEP.")

II.*

The mill-owners are talking of standardisation of wages. I ask them if they have standardised the use and quality of cotton, yarn, cloth and the systems of management, of buying and selling? If they have done this why do our goods not sale like hot cakes in our own markets. In my last article I drew their special attention to this point of standardisation and specialisation. Without this there is no hope for the industry. Even with such a highly organised and well established industry Lancashire feels to-day that she is much behind her foreign competitors. The "Textile Weekly" of Manchester has been publishing articles and letters from prominent Lancashire men who have opened their eyes now and who admit that hey are much behind their Continental rothers. They put even Japan before hem! The methods and systems prevailing in Lancashire are now being talked of s old fashioned! What shall we say of ur own industry—ancient! Many of the mill-owners do not seem to care a bit for heir mills in India. New methods, better organisation, up-to-date plants, uniform working are all foreign to us. Then, besides the raw materials the cost of production is increased by an enormous consumption of mill stores and spare parts. With better raw materials this can also be reduced. Even now it can be cut down by 50 per cent. if standardisation is adopted. More stores go to waste, say drains r gutters, than to actual use. This is articularly so in mills where owners or heir dependents are store-dealers and in thers where the store-keeper, manager nd masters are unscrupulous. There are ertain markets where heavily sized cloths re in demand. These heavily sized cloths onsume more stores. With a weak yarn eavy size is not suitable. At the same ime this practice should be stopped as it s detrimental to cloth also. The idea of sizing originally intended was to give an extra strength to the yarn. That no longer exists. The sizing now means extra weight to the cloth. It is not in the interest of the producer to see that his articles last long. The sooner they wear out the sooner he gets an order for more. The consumer in India is so poor and he does want a cheap thing but at the same time a cheap durable article will be more welcome to him. Here again I can say that cheap cloth cannot be economically produced by a heavy sizing.

ABOLISH COTTON FUTURES.

The buying of cotton and selling of yarn and cloth must be better organised. The Government must put a stop by legislation to all sorts of speculation. No tracing in cotton futures should be allowed. The mill-owners must co-operate with the Government in carrying out this legislation. Why should New York rule our market? What is the proportion of our cotton export to our local consumption and what is America's? The prices must depend upon demand and supply pure and simple. All forecasts should be prohibited by law. This may seem mad talking, but it is not so. Look, what is the present position in our cotton market. Why should so many firms close their doors? Why should not stoppage of mills in Bombay affect our cotton market?

Why cannot all the Mill-owners' Associations combine into a federation and tackle the subject whole-heartedly as also the question of standardisation, and specialisation of qualities per district or town. These Associations exist only in name They are no better than the Trade Unions in India in this respect. The Bombay mill-owners deputed their representative to a Commission to foreign countries to expend their trade as if there is less trade at home! Why did they not go round our own markets and study the requirements of our own markets?

The mill-owners must get out of the clutches of their commission agents and bazaar dealers. It will be observed that although the mills do not prosper this class of people does! Producers must go direct to the consumers. We do not require commission agents like the foreign mills who are far away from the markets.

For the present condition of our mill industry I blame the owner more than the worker or the Government. This Government can do nothing for us.

LABOUR'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Now to Labour. I have already expressed my opinion of this class in India. It is no doubt far from satisfactory. There is nothing like a hereditary mill-worker in India. All this is due to bad conditions of work, bad social system and lack of general and special education. To make them more efficient they must get better work as I have said before. To improve their social and moral progress the present Labour leaders should use their influence.

Instead of fighting against Capital only because in other countries Labour is doing it, the Labour leaders should do more social welfare work. Thousands of workers there are to-day whose average income per month, say for a family of four, is not less than Rs. 100. Compare this with that of an average middle class clerk and see who can live more economically and decently.

How many times did the leaders advise the Labour to strike and lose their wages? How much money could they advise Labour to save? Will any leader say what is an average saving of a member of his Trade Union? How many workers could be prevailed upon by the leaders to give up drinking and prostitution? How many more could they save from the clutches

(Continued on page 11)

*The first article appeared on the 23rd instant.

"THE BARDOLI STRUGGLE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following statement made by you in your to-day's editorial article on the Bardoli Struggle is based on incorrect information. "Mr. Nariman was, of course, in the drama. *He was more like a fifth wheel in the coach than a really useful instrument in bringing about the settlement.* His aspersions on particular individuals have been contradicted by others in as good a position to know the facts as Mr. Nariman."

I wish, therefore, to place the following facts before you in fairness to Mr. Nariman:—

On the 30th of July 1928, Monday I found that all attempts for compromise proved of no avail so long as somebody was not authorised in writing by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to agree to certain terms. I then telephoned to Mr. Nariman from Poona to meet me at the Victoria Terminus the same evening. He was engaged in a conference at Mr. Bhulabhai's chamber at that very hour. He left the conference to meet me at the Victoria Terminus. I requested him to proceed to Bardoli to see Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, and if he agreed, to bring a letter of authority to agree to certain terms, or in case of his failure to get such a letter from Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, to request Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to run down to Poona. He at once complied with my request and not only gave up his important case, but proceeded the same evening to Bardoli and Ahmedabad and got Mahatmaji and Vallabhbhai agreed to certain terms. He returned to Poona on the 1st instant at 12 o'clock with Swami Anand, the Private Secretary of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Both Messrs. Nariman and Swami Anand discussed the terms of the compromise at Sir Chunilal Mehta's bunglow. They were authorised by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatmaji that if there was a fair chance, Mr. Vallabhbhai would come down to Poona if invited by either Sir Chunilal or the Gujarat members. Messrs. Nariman and Swami Anand thought that there was a fair chance of the compromise and Mr. Dadubha Desai, on behalf of the Gujarat members, was requested to wire to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to come down to Poona. Mr. Vallabhbhai arrived in Poona on the 3rd instant. Even during the final settlement by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, at Poona, Mr. Nariman helped considerably to induce Mr. Patel to agree to the method of compromize as in substance they were getting all that they wanted.

From the above facts, you will realize that Mr. Nariman was not a fifth wheel to the coach, but was a really useful instrument to bring about the settlement. I hope these correct facts will induce you to revise your unfair and uncharitable remarks made in your to-day's editorial article.—Yours etc.

LALJI NARANJI.

Notes of the Day.

Mrs. Naidu's Mission.

India will be happy to learn that Mrs. Naidu has decided to visit Europe and America as her missionary. The visit is in response to repeated invitations from abroad and the request of Mahatma Gandhi and several other Indian leaders. In all the countries she visits she will deliver lectures on Indian civilisation and aspirations. Herself one of the choicest flowers of Indian culture, she will no doubt vindicate the cause of her country pre-eminently well. And incidently, she may be trusted to tear to pieces the grotesque caricature that Miss Mayo has drawn of India. The triumph she achieved in South Africa as India's unofficial Ambassador leaves little doubt about the success of her present mission. With her poetic vision and matchless eloquence she cannot fail to vindicate India's rights or to elevate her in the estimation of the world. If Indians can do nothing more at present to strengthen her hands, they can at least effect a complete settlement about their political demands before she leaves our shores. She will then be in a position to say to the world: "This is the National Charter for which three hundred millions are fighting and for which they will continue to fight till they reach their goal."

Thorny Problem.

Dr. Stresemann's courageous declaration that he proposes to raise the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland at the forthcoming gathering of the representatives of the Big Powers at Paris, or, if that is not found to be a suitable occasion, then at Geneva will have a disquieting effect on the adherents of the Poincare policy in foreign affairs in France. The German Foreign Minister has taken great care to raise the issue in the most correctly diplomatic manner, the ambassadors of his country in Paris, London, Rome and Brussels having been requested to apprise the Government of the respective countries concerned of the German intention to urge upon the ex-Allied Powers the importance of solving this thorny problem. The moment is well chosen by German to draw attention to this matter, and to force the hands of the bigoted Poincare party in France by compelling it to bring upon itself the odium of refusing to consider the question of evacuation of French troops from the Rhineland and thus to mar the harmony of the celebrations in Paris to usher in an era of peace.

Shaky Planks.

Al Smith, the favourite of the American Catholics and the American liquor interests which ardently desire an amendment in the Volstead Acts so that liquor can be openly consumed by all hundred per cent. Americans without incurring moral opprobrium, has made the mistake of having too many planks in his election programme. Some of the planks are notoriously shaky and Al Smith knows it and knows also that he has to wink at the whole business. He cannot declare himself against the Prohibitionists, the "wet" vote being considerable in America, so he hopes to draw away some portion of it by convincing some electors at least that a State can be dry as well as wet. It is to be wet within but dry outside its boundaries. To this humbug he adds the more colossal one of declaring that he is against the Nicarguan and Mexican policies of Calvin Coolidge No statement will provoke more derisive laughter than this. It is notorious that the party which has nominated Al Smith for the Presidency is as Imperialist as the political group now in power in America.

Wastage In Education.

What is called wastage in primary education is an extremely common though deplorable feature of Indian education. The latest report on Education in India shows that of 100 students joining the first primary class only 30 proceed to the third class, the rest leaving school altogether. These latter soon lapse into illiteracy, if indeed they had ever become literate in two years, and the money spent on them is wasted. The only sure remedy for this wastage is compulsory education up to, say, 12 years of age. Similarly, in view of lakhs of girls being withdrawn from school prematurely because of their impending marriage, compulsory raising of marriageable age of girls will also further reduce the wastage, apart from other great advantage of such a measure. Simple story books for adults and other facilities for the education of the adult masses should also go a long way in preventing a lapse into illiteracy. It is touching to see poor folk purchasing books from the agents of Christian missionaries at all important Railway stations. The people do not like the books much because of their proselytising tendency but buy them all the same because of their strong instinct for reading. It is a crime to starve this instinct, and social service leagues will do well to emulate the example of the Christian missionaries without copying their proselytising methods.

ENGLAND HOSTILE TO INDIA.

BARDOLI SPIRIT-KEY TO FREEDOM.

"I CANNOT DIE UNTIL I SEE HOME RULE"

MRS. BESANT DENOUNCES BRITISH PRESS & PARTIES

CONTINENT A AMERICA BEST FIELD FOR PROPAGANDA

BOMBAY'S ROUSING WELCOME TO LEADERS.

Cowasji Jehangir Hall presented a picturesque spectacle on Friday evening when the citizens of Bombay in their thousands thronged the galleries and the auditorium to hear the messages from the Indian leaders who returned that morning from England. Men and women of all castes and creeds vied with ane another to secure seats two hours before the appointed time and the organisers had to close down the doors to prevent further onrush. Uven for ladies there was no room to stand and many of them had to content themselves with a few inches of room in the crowd to hear the speakers of the evening. Dr. Besant, Mr. S. S. Iyengar and Mr. S. Chetty were unanimous in their opinion that there was not the least hope to get India's freedom from any political Party in England. Mr. Chetty said the hope for India was bright now as it was half a century ago when the Queen Victoria issued the Proclamation for India. The speeches of the leaders were listened to with rapt attention and the citizens retired home more than convinced and impressed that the salvation of the country lay in their own hands rather than in any outside source.

Mr. S. S. Iyengar in the course of a forceful speech put the whole case in nutshell with brutal frankness. He said:—

"I must say plainly and honestly that having done the greatest possible effort to acquaint myself with every condition of British politics, I came to the conclusion that there was "no business."

"If they say that owing to religious quarrels we do not grant you Swaraj, it is a deliberate and calculated lie."

"What they want to know is whether you are prepared to fight or whether you are accommodating and compromising people."

BOMBAYITES' KEEN INTEREST.

Amidst ringing cheers, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad opened the proceedings of the meeting. He had again the good fortune, he began, of having the honour of presiding over so crowded a meeting of the citizens of Bombay. The meeting that evening demonstrated beyond doubt the keen interest which the citizens of Bombay were taking in the political advancement of India. They had met there to hear from their distinguished countrymen the impressions they had formed during their visit to England and about the prospects of the attainment of responsible Government in India. No doubt, they expected among them that evening. Mr. Jinnah who could not return to India that day for unavoidable reasons. He was sure they all regretted his absence and the causes that had detained him. He then called upon Dr. Besant to speak.

DR. BESANT.

On rising to speak, Dr. Besant was given a very rousing ovation by the huge audience. In her inimitable style which is always so pleasing and at the same time so impressive, she began:—

It is, indeed, a happy sight for us who have come back to Homeland from the far-off Island of Great Britain to find you so full of life and energy. I am always happy when I come to India. I have told you many a time and I may repeat it here again that I cannot die until I see Home Rule for India. (App'ause). Although I am not keeping good health I came in good time to continue the work which is still unfinished. A country must win her freedom for herself not by anybody"s gift, but by her own strength, courage, perseverence and sacrifice. If these qualities exist in the winning of freedom, they would make it possible for you to retain the freedom once achieved."

NO FREE PLATFORM AND PRESS IN ENGLAND.

All of you must be knowing, continued the speaker, that England has been famous in the past for fight for free platform and free Press. These things do not exist in England at present. Great papers over there are bought out by capitalists. They no longer express public opinion, but they express the opinions of the class of people which controls them. When I wrote to "Spectator," a very famous journal in England, asking whether they would accept from me an article called "The Dearth of Free Platform," they said they were unwilling to accept it. Papers are controlled by combinations of Capitalists who try to suppress public opinion, instead of expressing it. "The Times" has actually created a Trust for its control. They have chosen the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, and another well-known man to form that Trust. They have chosen only such people as would represent the upper-middle class of English society. They have made the choice by offices and not by men. These people, everybody knows, are not favourable to India's freedom. The combination of groups of Capitalists are holding together to make the feeling of the country although it is the feeling of people who are hostile to the labour class as a whole, and to make the grip of Capital tighter. We have not in England independent papers who can express real public opinion. The most influential papers are held by a few small groups of very very wealthy men whose wealth may make peace or war at their will. One defect of this system of the control of papers is that news from India is not only very very small in extent; but important movements hostile to the present condition of rule in India are practically ignored. Look to the splendid struggle in Bardoli. (Applause). Not one word has been said about that struggle in England. Some papers described this struggle as a no-tax campaign. The whole splendour of the struggle, the remarkable qualities of courage, sacrifice and patience exhibited by the Bardoli peasantry were never placed before the British public. Bardoli has made a conquest for the nation. The people of Bardoli have shown an example what Indians can do when they have a will to do it."

FORGET QUARRELS AND UNITE.

"Swaraj is a birth-right of every nation. We have not yet forgotten Mr. Lloyd George's statement. If the determination and sacrifice of Bardoli people could help those people to achieve what they wanted, cannot the same sacrifice and determination win freedom for India? Can we not forget all our quarrels and differences in the one right determination that India will no longer remain a subject people but shall have supreme power over her destinies? Think of China. China was held as a terrible example of what would happen to India if the British retired from this country. By incessant work and agitation, China has reached her goal. But what spectacle do you witness in India? Apathy of India has been her bane. In China they have arms because they had a civil war. (Laughter.) The want of will amongst us is very deplorable. If we can develop Bardoli spirit and Bardoli courage, India will find herself free before long."

"In England to-day, they have forgotten India. We in India are so good, so quiet and so docile that nobody outside takes any notice of us. The truth is that we want less talk and more action. There has been all-round misrepresentation in England about the All-Parties' Conference which will now meet at Lucknow. So many high officials went to England during the last summer to misrepresent this Conference. They described the Conference as a rabble of irresponsible people. Th people there are now astonished that the draft of the Constitution is ready. I take it that behind this united constitution stands a united nation."

BOYCOTT THE SIMON SHOW

"The Commission is coming again and I have not the slightest doubt that you welcome its with a thorough boycott. The negative side of this boycott was your declaration to have nothing to do with the Commission. Now you have come forward with a positive side which is the Swaraj Constitution. It is now time for the people to hold meetings in towns and even in villages and speak loudly until Britain hears the ringing of Indian voice across the seas. (Applause). The Constitution which you will finally pass is to be presented to the Secretary of State. Lord Birkenhead is famous for having no principles. (Daughter). His memory, moreover, is a doubtful quality. (Loud laughter). Whether he listens or not depends on you and not on England. You and you alone can speak India's will. The late Mr. Montagu had said "If India wills to be free she will be free." (Applause). It is you who must will for freedom. Let that will for freedom be so universal that no Government will dare to disregard it, and then nobody will be able to oppose it."

CHAOS PREFERABLE TO APATHY.

"Who is going to work the Constitution framed by Parliament without the sanction of the Indian people?" asked Mrs. Besant. "Suppose the Commission makes recommendations on the basis of which Parliament prepares a new Constitution. it is your duty to boycott this Constitution. They will have to find people who will work that Constitution. One who comes forward to work this Constitution will be a traitor to his Motherland. (Applause). I will say, in conclusion, that I prefer the chaos in China to the apathy in India. If we are apathetic during these one on two years, our Motherland is in danger of being ruined because none can kill her, save her own children and I am sure her children will never kill her. Let me once more reiterate my faith that India shall be free not by England's gift but by her own strength and will to be free. (Ringing cheers).

MR. S. S. IYENGAR.

Mr. S. S. Iyengar was given a hearty ovation on rising to address the meeting. At the outset he outlined the object of his mission to Europe, and said it was to remove the unjust bias entertained by certain politicians regarding Indian affairs. He also particularly wanted to test the sincerity of the British friends in England in regard to the demand of India to obtain Swaraj. With regret he came to the conclusion—and he told the truth when he said—that it was vain and useless to pin faith in British justice, or liberal traditions of the British people or the Labour or the Independent Labour Party. While in England there was gross apathy for India, he was glad to say that outside England wherever he went he was able to make friends for India in two days. There was not the least chance, he emphatically asserted, for India to get Responsible Government at the hands of the British people or the British politicians. The truth was that, in England a particular party was for the purpose of dealing with the questions and conditions of that country only. All parties in England are determined, to treat India as a non-party question. India so far had looked to the Labour Party and Independent Labour Party to get for her Swaraj, but this hope is disillusioned as the Labour Party or the Independent Party is not sincere to make India independent. There were some Englishmen belonging to the Labour Party who desired to give India Swaraj; but they were disciplined people and better organised than any political party in India and would not go against their Party's mandate. The truth was the members of Parliament were returned by the assistance of Parties and their funds after a good deal of propaganda and influence of the press and were obliged to vote with the parties. Their opinion might be one thing but during voting time they must vote with the Party they belonged to.

A TEA PARTY GOSSIP.

They had heard that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had showed his willingness to give India Dominion Status, but this statement was made in a tea party and not openly in addressing a meeting. (Laughter) Mr. Henderson or Mr. Lansbury or any member of the Labour Party was not sincere to grant India Dominion Status. Various members of Parliament had told him that it was very difficult for the Labour Party to agree to grant India Dominion Status. As a matter of fact there was no chance for the Labour Party to come into power and if that Party came to power it was certain that India was not going to get Swaraj from it. He put himself in touch with vairous members of the Labour Party who were anxious that India should co-operate with the Simon Commission, but at the same time it was made abundantly clear that whatever their private opinion there was not the least chance for India to get Dominion Status. He did not speak with any member of the Conservative Party because he knew the views of the Conservative Party well on Indian affairs. (Laughter). So far as the Liberal Party was concerned it was squeezed out in a Socialist group and Conservative group, while Mr. Lloyd George made handsome emoluments in writing articles in the American newspapers. He made occasional speeches which made him admired by some people of his pre-war days.

ENGLISH POLITICIANS NOT SINCERE.

The object of choosing Sir John Simon to head the Commission to investigate Indian affairs was obvious, viz: to weigh down the opposition in a tropical climate by his gift of oratory and tact of persuasion. After studying first-hand the condition in England he was convinced that there was absolutely no sincerity among the English politicians in regard to India. Take for instance, he said, man like Mr. Hartshorn. He came to Delhi to have an interview with me and I refused to have any discussion, and he said just opposite to it. Major Attlee made a wonderful statement the other day that the Labour Party members were on the Simon Commission to give India Swaraj. He (speak-

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CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM

GOVT. TO INTRODUCE BILL IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A Bill to deal with Bolshevist agents has been prepared by the Government of India and is being published in the Gazette of India under Legislature Rules 18. The Bill is called the Public Safety (Removal from India) Bill, and it is to provide for the removal from British India in certain cases of persons not being Indian British subjects or subjects of States in India. The Bill will be piloted by Mr. Crerar in the Assembly during the forthcoming session.

Explaining its objects, Government states that evidence has accumulated recently of the subversive intentions and activities of the Communist International generally and in particular of the efforts it is directing against India. The general policy of the Communist movement is to rouse a spirit of discontent and lawlessness in the masses whether industrial or agricultural with the ultimate object of destroying by violence both the Government established by law and the present economic organisation of society and substituting what they describe as a dictatorship of the proletariat. For the promotion of this movement in India as in other countries the Communists depend largely on the work of propagandists who are despatched to the country for the purpose of forming organisations intended to promote and spread Communistic ideas and doctrines and of creating general unrest among the masses. It is not reasonable that these agents, the agents of Communism, if they happen to obtain an entrance into India, should be allowed to stay in India with the object of undermining the whole structure of the life of the community.

PERSONS AGAINST WHOM POWERS CAN BE EXERCISED.

The Bill, therefore, is designed to provide for power of removing such persons provided they are not Indian British subjects or subjects of a State in India. Clause 2 has been drawn so as to define as strictly as possible persons against whom these powers can be exercised. Clause 2 runs: In this Act the expression "persons to whom this Act is applied", means any person (not being an Indian British subject or a subject of a State in India) who (a) directly or indirectly advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government established by law in British India, or the abolition of all forms of law or organised Government, whether in British India or elsewhere, or the assassination of public officials, or the promotion of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects or the destruction of property or unlawful interference with the ownership of property or (b) seeks to foment or utilise industrial or agrarian disputes or other disputes of a like nature with the direct object of subverting the authority of law or organised government in British India or with any object the attainment of which is intended to conduce to that result or (c) is a member of, or is associated with any society or organisation whether in British India or elsewhere, which advocates or encourages any such doc-

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SAFEGAURD AGAINST WAR OF COLOUR

MRS. BESANT IN FAVOUR OF DOMINION STATUS

'GET RID OF MUTUAL DISTRUST"

Dr. Annie Besant who has been carrying on a vigorous propaganda for the boycott of the Simon Commission ever since the appointment of that Commission and who, in that connection, had been to England to educate British public opinion on the subject, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English Mail. Interviewed by a special representative of "The Chronicle", she expressed her views on several burning topics of the day, including, mainly, the report of the Nehru Committee on the Swaraj Constitution.

Speaking about the manner in which the Committee have approached the communal question, Mrs. Besant said that the union between Hindus and Muslims was vital for India. The union was all the more essential because Muslims were a minority community and there was want of confidence on both sides. For herself, she should be willing to meet almost anything which the Muslims wanted with a view to help the two sides to come together. India could not afford the foreign Government to have the country divided as she was at present by religious differences. The Government they had was Christian and English; and it was inevitable that it should not be anxious that Hindus and Muslims should agree. The old proverb "divide and rule" was one which Governments carried out whenever and wherever they got an opportunity. She would be prepared, she added, to meet Muslim brothers on any question on which they felt very strongly. So long as there was mistrust between Hindus and Muslims, it was impossible to have a united nation. Religious dissensions which prevented union, were fatal to all hopes.

GET RID OF MUTUAL DISTRUST.

Dr. Besant then pointed out how considerations of political gain had put a stop to religious or communal dissensions in the Indian States. She quoted the examples of the Nizam and Kashmere States. In the Nizam States Hindus were more than Muslims, and they had a Muslim Prince. The interest of the Prince was, therefore, to keep Hindus always in good humour. In Kashmere, they had a Hindu Prince, the majority of population being Muslims. It was, therefore, in the interest of the Prince to keep Muslims in good temper. It was very remarkable that they had not got many communal quarrels or dissensions in the Indian States. If Hindus and Muslims could live peacefully in the States, why should they not live so in British India, she enquired? A foreign Government could not be expected to sympathise with either community. Dr. Besant once again added that she was prepared to concede to Muslims every reasonable thing which they would demand. The root of all evil was mutual mistrust and it had to be got rid of at any cost.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

Coming to the question of adult franchise, Dr. Besant gave her frank opinion that she was against that recommendation of the Nehru Committee. If, however, they wanted to try it in India, she was not against such a trial. Continuing, she observed that adult suffrage in India meant an electorate of more than 125 millions for the Central Legislature which was not in her opinion, so practicable a proposition as it appeared on paper. Even under the existing system of franchise, she pointed out, the ballot boxes had to be painted in various colours lest illiterate voters should make a mistake in voting. As for herself, she was for a graded franchise which she had recommended in the Commonwealth of India Bill. Though she would vote against the immediate introduction of adult suffrage in India, she was going to abide by the decision of the majority on that question. She was sure that if the Indian people wanted to try adult suffrage, it would not ruin the nation in any case.

DOMINION STATUS.

Dealing with the question of Dominion Status for India, which the Nehru Committee have recommended as an immediate step of political advance, Dr. Besant observed that if India was put in the position of a self-governing Dominion, she would not refuse to accept that position. Dominions, like Canada, Australia, South Africa and Newzealand, exercised very wide powers in governing themselves. Canada had its Ambassadors in Japan, France and the United States. She was of opinion that any advance made by any Dominion would be made by all, since all stood on the same footing. Dominion Status would again preserve the link between India and England. That link would be a sure safeguard against war of colour. That was again the reason why she wanted both countries to remain together, provided India was free to look after her own affairs. If England yielded on that point and gave Dominion Status to India, it would be better than breaking away straightway from England; and even breaking away would be better than the present condition which was fatal. There were two ways of looking at the British rule in India: one was the English way, namely, that the British rule was responsible for the railways, telegraphs and other conveniences of modern inventions which had been introduced in this country. The other way was the Indian way. India rightly complained that the British rule had ruined her industries and education. These things were more vital than railways and telegraphs.

India had no longer any illusion about the benefits of British rule. It was, therefore, in the interest even of England to grant Dominion Status to India and to strengthen the link.

SIMON SEVEN.

On the question of the boycott of the Simon Commission, Dr. Besant expressed herself in more emphatic terms than she used to do before she undertook her recent voyage to England. She did not agree, she said, with any compromise on that question. The only honourable course for them was boycott and boycott alone. All talks of Committees were futile. A Commission appointed by Parliament could not speak except to each other as to what they would do or say. There should be not even the dream of any equality of status.

Proceeding, she regretted that some of the Provincial Councils in India were behaving very badly. They had taken a wrong and ruinous position. All this was due to the presence of Government officials and other nominated members in the Provincial Councils. That was where the great weakness of Reforms lay. Every one of the nominated members whether in the Assembly or in a Provincial Council was obliged to sign a promise that he would vote with the Government.

WHOLE COUNTRY UNITED ON BOYCOTT.

The Commission, Dr. Besant went on to say, "was going to lay down the outline on the basis of which Parliament would frame a new Constitution for India. But who was going to work that Constitution? From the agitation in the country she could see that the whole country was united on the boycott. India was sure to boycott the Constitution which the Commission might recommend as she was boycotting the Commission itself. Last time, there were Liberals to work the Reforms; but this time there was none to do so. She was glad that the Liberals had come into their own. It could be seen, therefore, that along with the drafting of a new Constitution for India, the Commission had to find men who would work that Constitution. Whom would they get in India, she questioned, to work the Constitution which India did not want?

LEAVING FOR LUCKNOW.

Dr. Besant leaves for Lucknow today (Saturday) for the 'All-Parties' Conference which opens on next Tuesday. She will have informal discussions with Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Sapru and others.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY OF ALL PARTIES

NEHRU REPORT: ONLY NATIONAL DEMAND

BOYCOTT LEADERS' CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S REPLY TO "VESTED INTERESTS"

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

Discussing Nehru Committee's Report, Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna in the course of a press interview, said:—

The report of the Nehru Committee is a document of far-reaching importance. It is admittedly not the last word on the subject of Indian constitution. But it offers convincing proof firstly of the constructive statesmanship of leaders of the boycott movement, secondly of the safeguarding of equal measure of the workers and the masses on the one hand and the vested British and other interests on the other hand and lastly of the fundamental unity between all important school of political thought in regard to essential lines of progress. The various recommendations of the Committee may not all appeal to every section of Indian opinion. As a matter of fact, dissenting voices are already heard even from the ranks of Nationalist leaders in regard to one recommendation or another. I do not myself see eye to eye in regard to some of the recommendations. But, it would be a suicidal act to judge the report from the standpoint of individual or party predilections and prejudices. Considering that every important school of thought was represented on the Committee and that the report is unanimous and represents the greatest common measure of agreement, it ought to be accepted as the only authoritative presentation of the national demand.

THE BROKEN REEDS.

Sir John Simon and the small cliques in Simla and Whitehall may derive satisfaction from the appointment of provincial committees to co-operate with the Simon Commission. But the Commission and those in authority are depending on broken reeds. The majority of elected votes in the case of every Legislature with the exception of the Punjab has been cast against the Simon Commission and every important school of political thought in the country is firm in its resolve to boycott the Simon Commission. No constitution that the Simon Commission may produce has any chance of standing the test of time until and unless the politically minded people of this country take part in its shaping and undertake to work it. Whoever, therefore, is responsible for the hostile propaganda in the British Press in regard to the Nehru Committee's report with the object of belittling its importance and misleading British public opinion, in rendering a great disservice to the cause of a right solution of the Indian problem. As long as the Nehru Committee's report commands national allegiance, it matters not to us what the British Press or politicians choose to think or act. But every act of misrepresentation, I would warn those responsible for it, only weaken the links that bind the Empire.

BRITISH VESTED INTERESTS.

I would also take this occasion to refer to the memorandum prepared by the Associated Chambers on the question of future reforms. The memorandum can be taken as constituting an authoritative expression of opinion on the part of British vested commercial interests. I congratulate the Chambers on their recognition of the impossibility of retracing of steps and the inevitability of onward progress. The measure of advance recommended by the Associated Chambers which might have satisfied Indian opinion possibly a decade earlier will satisfy no school of thought under present conditions. The Nehru Committee have laid down immediate and full responsible government as the minimum acceptable to nationalist India. The demand might possibly be whittled down so as to secure a fixed transitional period between present conditions and full responsible government But whatever may be possible as the result of common understanding arrived at by the means of a conference between those in authority and representatives of the nation, the British vested interests need to be told that Indian opinion will never submit to any limitations to the powers of the Indian Legislature in regard to the development of national resources. The underlying principle of democratic and representative government is that the State shall function for the greatest good of the greatest number. That is a criterion by which every community and interest will have to agree to be judged. The demand for economic capitulations is the negation of responsible government. While British and foreign vested interests might rest assured that the Indian Commonwealth when it is established will certainly respect all just and legitimate rights and interests, they must not expect Indian opinion to accept the parapharnalia of responsible government surrendering the essence of responsibility.

ENGLAND HOSTILE TO INDIA.

(Continued from page 9.)

er) asked why Major Attlee did not make this statement in Parliament if the Labour Party was sincere. Another curious thing was that the Independent Labour Party was a Majority Party in Parliament, but was controlled by the Minority Party, because it controlled the purse. All the parties in England were now making preparations for the next general election, and both Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin were trying to make themselves popular on the problem of unemployment. That was their favourite issue and not the Self-Government of India. Whatever the Parliamentary Parties might do, the Trade Unions in England were in favour of granting India Self-Government. That was the only ray of hope he had discovered while in England. But Trade Unionism was a small section, and did not affect Parliament. The British Press would never open their hospitable columns for the independence of India. He had met many talented journalists in England who told him that it was no use putting faith in any political party. To place any hope in British politicians was a mere illusion. British politicians were entirely changed, and the idealism of Morley had vanished from it. "I must say plainly and honestly that having done the greatest possible efforts to acquaint myself with every condition of British politics, I came to the conclusion that there is no business. Don't waste your time in English leaders, English political parties or English Press.

BRITISH EFFICIENCY A SHAM.

Referring to British efficiency he said it was a sham. There was plenty of quarrel among them. Only on the question of the revision of the Prayer Book one statesman was flying at the throat of another. Continuing, he said: "If they say that owing to religious quarrels we do not grant you Swaraj, it is a deliberate and calculated lie. Likewise on communal difference they attach no importance, nor are they going to attach any importance to Inda's unity. What they want to know is whether you are prepared to fight, or whether you are an accommodating and compromising people. They are very anxious particularly on the possibility of the co-operation with the Simon Commission. I have told them definitely that boycott would be continued. You must destroy this co-operation in India."

Mr. Iyengar regretted that some of the Provincial Councils had resolved to co-operate with the Simon Commission. He implored them not to play as traitors in the cause of the country, but to continue the boycott. Even if they had captured the places on the Committees to co-operate with the Simon Commission, there was still time for them to refuse to do so asthe Simon Commission was returning in September. "If you are in earnest about Swaraj, you must make the boycott successful. In private conversation, British statesmen readily concede that boycott has been successful though they make show that everywhere they went they were cordially received and welcomed", said the speaker.

Finally, he was convinced that England was not the place for propaganda for India, but though that the Continent and America were the best fields for carrying out Indian propaganda for the education of the Western people regarding the affairs of India.

MR. SHANUMUKHAM CHETTY.

In an eloquent speech, punctuated by applause, Mr Shanmukham Chetty gave the sum and substance of his conclusions about his visit to England in the beautiful verse of a poet "Vain, vain my weary to find in other countries the solution which I can find in my own country." He emphasised again and again the folly of looking to political parties in England for the solution of the prblems confronting us, and declared the solution lay in our own hands. (Applause). At the outset, the speaker thanked Mrs. Naidu for giving him the opportunity of addressing such a vast gathering. His task had been made much easier by the fact that the conclusions to which each one of the three who had arrived after a short stay in England had coincided, though each expressed them in their own peculiar manner. The speaker had been requested to say something about his impressions in England and the prospects of Self-Government for India as evidenced there. This was a dual question which could be divided into three questions, first what impressions did he take from England, second what impressions he had left in England, and, thirdly, what were the prospects of Self-Government for India from the English side.

As to his impressions which he gathered from England they were a great many, some of which were not even fit for public utterance. (Laughter). As to what impressions he had left in England it was for the British politicians to answer, and the answer was "nil." Alluding to what chances there were to Self-Government for India from Englishmen, the speaker declared, the chances were as bright to-day as they were when Queen Victoria issued her Proclamation. (Laughter).

Continuing, the speaker said from time to time during the last half a century Indian politicians had taken upon themselves to visit England with the object of creating an impression on British politicians and with the object advancing the cause of self-Government; and a certain amount of halo and mystery surrounded them on their arrival. The speaker assured the audience there was absolutely no halo or mystery. If during the last 50 years eminent Indian politicians who had visited England from time to time had advanced the cause of India by any degree India would have achieved Swaraj. The real fact was that none had been able to advance the cause of India by their visits to England in the past, and the speaker was certain none would be able to do so in the future.

HIS IMPRESSIONS IN ENGLAND.

Coming to his impressions as to what British politicians thought of India's attitude towards the Simon Commission, the speaker said he directed his attentions in sounding opinions from politicians belonging to the three political parties by personal contact with the members themselves. As a result of his observatoins he divided the members of the British Parliament, so far as the question of the Simon Commission was concerned, into four categories. Firstly, there were those members of the British Parliament who still did not understand anything about this question and yet were not prepared to admit their ignorance. Secondly, there were those who honestly admitted the principle of granting equality of status to Indians, but who had been fooled by the manoeurrings of Lord Birkenhead that such had been granted and yet were not prepared to admit that they had been fooled. Thirdly, there were those who honestly wanted to serve the cause of Indians but they were in such a hopeless minority, and yet they were not prepared to admit they were powerless. And, fourthly, there was the class—the official machinery who fully knew that what had been granted was which was deliberately intended and yet they were not prepared to admit their dishonesty ("Shame, shame."). So that the one common factor among all these persons was that they were not prepared to admit their weakness.

QUESTION THAT REMAINED UNANSWERED.

Proceeding the speaker said the storm of opposition that had been raised against the Simon Commission in this country had resulted in reluctance on the part of British politicians to discuss this subject. Still when the speaker dragged them into conversation, he found all of them had been coached to ask certain questions. In a majority of cases, he found the same catechisms being reneated. Two arguments had been advanced against India's right for Self-Government, the first that they were so illiterate that they were incapable of exercising their judgment to as to make the Government truly democratic, and the second, that the ywere unbale to defend themselves. The speaker said he asked them one simple question to which he obtained no reply. Was it the fault of the Indians that they were merged into intellectual darkness when the matter of giving education was not in their own hands, and was it their fault that they were defenceless when the organisation of military was not in their own hands but in the hands of the alien Government?

The speaker said he challenged British politicians that if they shut up the Simon Commission and pass an Act of Parliament giving compulsory education to every child and man in India and stopped further recruitment of Britishers in the army and enlisted Indians only, India was prepared to wait for the natural sequence of things and abondon all politieal agitation. (Loud cheers). Not a single politician dared an answer to this.

WHY MACDONALD SUPPORTS SIMONITES.

As for his impression about the various parties, the speaker said it was no use pinning their faith to any party in England. The motive why Mr. Ramsay Macdonald supported the Commission, was that he (Mr. Macdonald) had burnt his fingers at the last elections on account of the Zindviaff letter which gave an occasion to the Conservatives to raise the cry that if Labour came into power they would seek alliance with Russia and England would turn 'Bolshi'. In the same manner, Mr. Ramsey Macdonald was afraid that if he did not support the Simon Commission the Conservatives might raise the cry that if Labour came into power India would be lost to the Empire. The electorate, the speaker contended, fully realised that it would be a blow to lose India and he asked the audience to dispel from their minds that an average Englishman was in entire sympathy with the aspirations of the Indian people. The speaker had vainly searched for such an "average Englishman", and had failed to find one. (Laughter).

Answering the accusation made by British parliamentarians that India could not present a united Constitution, the speaker said it was a very unfair demand because, the Indian people did not know what sort of concessions Government were prepared to give. Given such incentive and sanction, a Constitution for India would be easy to prepare. The fact that even without any incentive Indians had prepared a Constitution, as the Nehru Committee had done, the speaker said spoke volumes for the genius and capacity of the Indian people.

With a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the chairman and the learned speakers of the evening which was carried with acclamation, the meeting terminated.

INDIA INFERIOR TO NONE

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S IMPRESSIONS

ENGLAND STANDS UNITED AGAINST INDIA

LABOUR PARTY'S HYPOCRISY EXPOSED

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, who returned to India after a tour in England, the Continent on Friday, interviewed said:—

Whatever the individual opinions, Englishmen, whether members of the Labour or Liberal Party, or journalists, may have in relations to India's demands, all the parties in Parliament are very substantially united in adopting a particular policy towards India. The English people, whether for good or for evil, are a disciplined people and allow their politics to be run by the parties in Parliament. Domestic necessities and expediencies made the Labour Party adopt the same attitude towards India as other parties. I am quite clear notwithstanding a vague public statement here or there, that in the conversations with many members of the Labour Party whom I met, I got the truth, namely, that the Labour Party as a whole is not in favour of immediate grant of full dominion status, on which I notice there has been a revival of unnecessary enthusiasm. The other parties I need hardly add are equally against it. I noticed, however, that by persistent efforts in India by the Congress and above all its declaration of independence, have had an appreciable effect upon a number of scattered Englishmen both in parliamentary parties and outside.

DELIBERATE POSE.

My experiences in England have confirmed me in my conviction that the Congress must not entangle itself into any ort of co-operation with the Simon Commission. It is deplorable that in Bengal, Bombay, the co-operation resolution was passed. My visit to England has served to remove any doubts which I had previously entertained as to the policy we have to pursue in India. I can only repeat what I have been saying in England, that members of parliament and public men or those that count are ignorant of the Indian situation is not true. It is a calculated and deliberate pose and in my conversations with all and sundry and questions which were put to me in meetings I found that they had wide acquaintance with all arguments against Indian Swaraj. They knew the facts fairly well and were only anxious not to allow such facts to persuade them to arrive at right conclusions.

PERSEVERE IN THE BOYCOTT.

My suggestion is that we must persevere in the boycott of the Simon Commission, and must, it possible be clearer in our adoption of our creed of self-reliance. I am certainly not for the Congress going back upon the declaration of Independence. I can confidently and honestly say that it is the only one thing which has appreciably affected opinion in England and on the Continent—opinion which counts in favour of Swaraj.

The net result of my impressions is that except in England, India is treated as a great country that is entitled to freedom. People are astonished that we have not yet got it.

My tour in Germany, Russia and France was mainly for the purpose of having a rough idea of their institutions and the life of their people. I am quite clear that we have little to be sorry about or ashamed of about our country, and after all our efficiency is in no way inferior to the efficiency of Western people.

On the whole our people are much happier than the Western people and all this requires a detailed exposition, which I cannot immediately permit myself.

NEHRU REPORT.

Commenting on the Nehru Committee's report Mr. Iyengar said:—

I got a copy of the report on board and have gone through it. I am not able to go to Lucknow, in which case I should have expressed my opinion. I have already given it as my opinion that the Congress and the country should adhere to complete national independence. I have seen nothing in the report to persuade me that Dominion Status and Independence are reconcilable, or one is a step to the other. It is not right that we should sacrifice our ideal, nor do I agree that it is wise to ask for Dominion Status, for it is not easier, but really more difficult to attain. —A. P.

LABOUR RAJ COMING

G. I. P MEN FOR ONE UNION

DIRECT ACTION, WORKER'S ONLY WEAPON

A mass meeting of Railway Workers of Wadi Bunder, Bori Bunder and Byculla was held on Tuesday evening, when 400 members were present. Mr. Purandare who was in the chair explained to the men how Government was delaying the Registration of the New Union. He discussed the men's demands which were forwarded to the Agent or consideration. He explained the Resolution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and advised the men to become strongly organised financially and numerically.

Mr. Nandurbarkar then gave the report of the Union activities all over the line. He said the time had come for workers to come into their own and there would be a "Labour Raj" in the country very soon the workers continued the strong organisation.

Resolutions heartily welcoming the amalgamation of the two unions into one big Union, to be known as the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and protesting against the action of the Government of India in proposing the Trade Dispute Bill in the Legislative Assembly were passed.

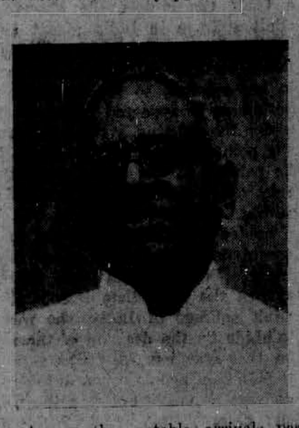
MATUNGA MEN SUPPORT AMALGAMATED UNION.

A meeting of the Railway workers at Matunga was held on Monday evening when Mr. V. P. Rele presided. He explained the object of calling the meeting and also told the men how the Government put obstacle in registration of the new amalgamated Union.

He protested against the policy of the Government in bringing the Trade Dispute Bill in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly as it was a measure seriously crippling the Trade Union movement in the country and being an attempt to stifle the legitimate activities of the Trade Unions. He also pointed out how the Government as well as other capitalists were afraid of the growth of Labour movement all over the country. He explained the only weapon in the hands of the workers was nothing but direct action and men must be prepared for the same if they wished freedom.

Thereafter the resolutions heartily welcoming the amalgamation of the two Unions into one big Union, known as the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and protesting against the action of the Government of India in proposing the Trade Dispute Bill were unanimously passed.

BACK TO INDIA



Among the notable arrivals per mail boat "Mantua," on Friday, were Dr. Besant, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty. Dr. Besant was warmly received and heavily garlanded, as shewn in the central illustration. The photo on the left is that of Mr. Iyengar and that of Mr. Chetty on the right.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

An 18 year old London nursemaid Miss Laddie Sharp has swum the Channel from Cape Gris Nez to Dover. Her time was fifteen hours, five minutes.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Mackenzie King arrived here to-day. At the ceremonial reception at Havre the Mayor of the Town presented Mr. Kellogg with a gold fountain pen with which to sign the Anti-War Pact and presented Mr. Mackenzie King with a gold medallion.—Reuter.

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

Thirteen attacks and six deaths from cholera were recorded in Madras City to-day.—A. P.

POONA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Manurkar (Non-Brahmin) was elected to-day President of the Poona Municipality for one year by a majority of 29 votes to 15 polled by Mr. L. R. Gokhkale, pleader, the Nationalist Party's nominee.

Dr. Pathak proposed Dr. Naidu the retiring President for re-election but Dr. Naidu dramatically withdrew from the field at the last moment.—A. P.

"ON AMATEUR DETECTIVE WORK"

AMAZING REVELATIONS BY TELEGRAPH MASTER

"REWARDED BY BOMBAY POLICE FOR WORK"

POONA, Aug. 24.

Rao Bahadur Ra'e, Special Cantonment Magistrate framed charges against the telegraph master J. Simons under Section 170 (personating police) and Section 385 (attempt to put in fear of injury to commit extortion).

A tongawalla deposed that the accused while being driven in his tonga from the Brigade Office to the Railway station tore some papers and threw them away near the Council Hall. The accused was immediately arrested at the Council Hall corner.

Simons stated to the Court he too casual leave for four days from Monday August 6 and was off on Sunday. He came to Poona on Monday and stayed at the National Hotel. He tried to see his sister and her husband that day at their residence but both were away. Having nothing to do he took a round in the Cantonment Bazar to find out who were the people who used to take bets in the Poona races.

RUWARDED BY POLICE.

He had given Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, valuable information regarding illegal betting in 1924 which enabled the police to get the conviction of the accused persons and he was then rewarded by the police. With that motive in view he set out on a small amateur detective work. He visited first Noormohmed Islam on August 7 in the Military Finance Office and asked him if he would lay bets for him. Noormohmed asked the accused to call on him the next morning to convince him that he was a "bona fide" punter. He (Simons) gave him his name as Clement Desouza and told him he would wire from Bombay giving his selections and amounts thereon.

He next visited witnesses Marwari and tailor Kesarkar and asked them to lay bets for him. Marwari asked him to call on him the next morning.

Replying to a question the accused said he met Noormohmed on the afternoon of the 7th and asked him regarding his proposal. Noormohmed asked him to call at five in the evening. Simon added that at 3/30 p.m. when the accused again saw him. Noormohmed said he was busy and promised to see him at the railway station on the evening of August 6th he was cycling towards the Post Office from the station when he met Noormohmed Ismail and his friend Parekh near the Majestic Hotel. Ismail asked him to meet him the next morning positively.

Simons replying to another question stated he did not possess copies of telegrams addressed to witnesses or list of their names. Asked whether he had destroyed the papers while in the tonga he replied in the negative.

Asked whether he had personated as a clerk of the Bombay Police Commissioner and threatened the witnesses with prosecution or attempt to extort money accused replied in the negative.

Replying to a further question the accused said he was stationed in Poona in 1923 as Telegraph Master and knew more or less the racing people in Poona.

Simons pleaded not guilty to the charges.

TRIAL OF STRIKE LEADER

DEFENCE WITNESS OBJECTS TO C. I. D REPORTERS TAKING NOTES

CHINGLEPUT, Aug. 23.

In the Railway case against Singaravelu and Sircar before the Divisional Magistrate to-day two sub-inspectors were examined for the prosecution. At the end of the cross-examination of the second witness Mr. Satyamurti who appears on behalf of Sircar questioned the propriety of C.I.D. reporters taking notes at the trial and asked the witness if the depositions were being supplied to them. The witness answered in the negative. The Magistrate said that the police were responsible men and it was unfair that untounded allegations should be made against them in Court.

Mr. Satyamurti said he had never seen police reporters taking notes in a judicial trial.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

RHINELAND OCCUPATION

CHIEF OBSTACLE TO EUROPEAN PEACE

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Berlin.—With the imminent departure of Dr. Stresemann to Paris, the German political circles are asking what benefits he is likely to bring back to Berlin. It is believed to be certain that Dr. Stresemann will take soundings in Paris on the subject of speedy evacuation of Rhineland which all parties in Germany emphasise is the main stumbling block to real peace in Europe.

Paris.—In view of Sir A. Chamberlain's absence from Paris, there is little possibility of the question of accelerating the evacuation of Rhineland being discussed officially or unofficially.—Reuter.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 8).

of the Pathans or Marwaris or racing and gambling?

Leaders, fight the Indian Capital on the lines I have shown above. If you want more wages let Labour understand what to do with more wages. You know very well that a mill-worker is very well paid in comparison with a farmer or a clerk. Lead Labour on the right path; do not mislead it for God's sake and for the sake of our country.

RESTORE STATUS QUO.

The weapon of strike is a good thing for Labour if used carefully. For four months the strikers are out of work and without any visible means of subsistence. How can they live? Mr. H. Sawyer, the Deputy President of the Mill-owners' Association, thinks that they are living on their savings. If that is true I congratulate them on that and in that case there is no case made out for them for more wages. But that is not so. They live on borrowed money. Some of them do odd jobs. Here it is that the leaders are doing them an injustice. Four months or more on borrowed money. How many months to repey? and the rate of interest? Have the Unions advanced them any money from a co-operative bank of their own at a fair rate of interest? The strike continues because of intimidation. Let picketing be withdrawn and see what happens. All the mills will begin work in a couple of days. That shows the morale of the workers. The mill-owners have done well. The industry has got an impetus by the strike. Under the present conditions the industry could only benefit or revive temporarily by two means: (1) Total stoppage of all mills for some time to exhaust their stocks, (2) a great war. The first has been realised by the stopping of Bombay mills. The mofussil mills are having a good trade —though not profitable. But on the whole the country has lost so much. The strike must come to an end. The mill-owners cannot now impose on the workers any new arrangement like the standardisation of wages. The original issue of efficiency on which they are fighting must also be dropped. As I have shown this system is not beneficial to the mills as it is not economical. The mill-owners must withdraw all new terms also. On the other hand the workers' 17 demands must also be withdrawn and the strike called off. They must go back to work on conditions existing before certain mills adopted the efficiency suggestion of the Tariff Board. The mill-owners should agree to that. Each side bears its losses due to stoppage. No intimidation on the workers' side. No victimising on the owners' side. I think this should be the way in which the present situation be tackled. Then when normal working is resumed a joint conference of workers, owners and principal businessmen be called to find out what steps may be taken to improve the present conditions. This conference should only decidions. This conference should only decide on the organisation and economical working of the industry, i.e., raising the efficiency of the mills on the whole, not only of the workers but also of owners, technical staff and business organisation. In doing so it may be that both sides will have to make a sacrifice, but that cannot be avoided. It will then be necessary for the general public also to come to the help of the industry by buying more and more Indian cloth.

NEGLECT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The technical staff in our mills is far below that in any other country. Their training is old fashioned. A majority of them do not know even reading and writing. There are no special clubs, associations or federations wherein these people can exchange ideas. A good many of them pose as experts and keep their ideas quite secret. Modern methods and modern tools they are not used to, they never care to know also. At the same time no attention is paid to technical education in India. This education is supposed to be Antyaj or untouchable in the family of all other types of education. Universities are more or less factories for the protection of graduates in arts, law and medicine. They cannot touch Technology. The few technical schools that are run in the country should now close down rather than go on as they do. They serve no useful purpose. Even such a college as Manchester College of Technology is considered by a Lancashire manufacturer as much behind her sister college in Ghent. The mill owners and their technical staff should help such schools for some time to come if they are at all to continue. Higher technical knowledge too is essential for us. We have no doubt a few good men, clever, intelligent and willing workers, but they are very few.

Here again this class of people can do a great service to the industry if they know better methods of work. We have no technical journals or books worth the name. We have no facilities for a few of our clever technical men to progress. This problem of technical education must be tackled immediately.

If the mills are losing and if there is bad trade the owners must blame themselves. India is a vast country, nay a continent and she can consume still four times the total production of cloth in our mills. We have as others say plenty of raw materials, men and money everything so cheap. There is no competition between us and Lancashire. We can capture our home trade if only we begin to work economically and standardise and specialise our products.

Periodical good times may come due to —as I said—strikes or wars, but we must find out a solution for permanent good trade and that lies only in Revolution. Mill-owners, revolutionise the industry and prosper, otherwise shut the mills up for ever.

(Concluded.)

NEHRU SCHEME MERITS UNIVERSAL APPROVAL

BERAR LIBERALS' HEARTY SUPPORT

At a meeting of the Members of the Berar Liberal Association Rao Bahadur Damle presiding, the following resolution was passed:—

While warmly congratulating the members of the committee presided over by Pandit Motilal Nehru, appointed by the All-Parties' Conference held in Bombay, last May, to consider and determine the principles of a constitution for full responsible government on the model of the constitution of the self-governing Dominions, on their having published a report embodying a draft of Swaraj constitution for India within the appointed time of three months, the members of the Berar Liberal Association residing at Akola, seize this opportunity to place on record their sense of great satisfaction that the leaders of the different schools of political thought in India have found means to reconcile apparently strong differences in outlining the main national goal and the constitutional machinery to attain it and that they have been able to formulate with unanimous voice and consent, a Swaraj constitution for the attainment of full responsible government like that enjoyed by a self-governing Dominion.

The scheme of constitution as formulated covers all the salient national demands and the machinery suggested for their successful attainment merits universal approval from the Indian population. Individual differences on the distribution of provinces on a lingnistic basis and the grant of universal suffrage on the attainment of 21 years of age etc: seem to be matters of minor detail, but such differences on minor details should not detract from the value of the comprehensive scheme as evolved.

The members of the Berar Liberal Association, therefore, accord their full and hearty support to the draft of Swaraj Constitution for India, so ably framed by this committee and further hope that it will be approved by all the Liberal Organizations in India.

SUPPORT SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

MR. ANEY ON NEHRU REPORT

YEOTMAL, Aug. 23.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. Explained last night to a crowded meeting the main principles underlying the Swaraj Constitution unanimously adopted by the Sub-committee of the All-Parties Conference and their recommendations which he described as of far-reaching importance. He made an earnest appeal to all parties to endorse the decisions of the Sub-committee. Their importance, he said, lay in the fact that they represented a *via media* acceptable to all the important schools of thought in the country.—A. P.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE AND NEHRU REPORT

RECOMMENDATIONS FAVOURABLY CONSIDERED

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

A meeting of the Executive of the Punjab Muslim League (Jinnah Party) held to-night discussed at length the Nehru Committee's report. It is understood that the recommendations were favourably considered and a resolution was adopted, but the wording of the resolution has not been disclosed, the proceedings being confidential. Eleven members were elected to represent the Punjab League at the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow.

Maulana Zafaralikhan interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the Nehru Report said that he was disappointed that the political goal placed by the Committee was Dominion Status. He belonged to the Party who would not be satisfied with anything short of political independence. Under Dominion Status Muslims would be afraid that their position would remain insecure and to safeguard themselves against external and internal intrigues they would require adequate safeguards which they thought had been provided by the Madras Unity Resolution.—A. P.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Apropos the controversy in the Hindu Sabha quarters over the Nehru Report an informal meeting of some prominent Punjab Hindus now in Simla was held here and it was unanimously resolved that subject to adjustment in matters of minor details the main principles and recommendations of the Nehru Committee were acceptable to those present and should be wholeheartedly supported. Those present included Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Moti Sagar, ex-Judge and Rai Bahadur Mohanlal. Lala Lajpat Rai has sent forty telegrams to leaders of various districts asking for their views.—A. P.

Mr. G. K. Borade of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., who has been appointed a J. P.

MR. BORADE HONOURED

On Wednesday evening before a brilliant gathering at Noor Bagh an address was presented to Mr. G. K. Borade of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co. of Bombay in honour of his appointment as Justice of the Peace. Among those present were Mr. Bomman-Behram, Mr. L. B. Tairsee, Dr. Bailiwalla, Diwan Bahadur Pai, Mr. Poonawalla, Mr. Asavale and some of the leading fruit merchants of Bombay, members of the Municipal Corporation, the Improvement Trust and other leading citizens. Mr. Y. G. Pandit presided.

Mr. Asavale in a short speech recounted the services rendered by Mr. Borade to the poor fruit-sellers of the city whom they were suffering under the injustice done to them by the City Municipality.

Mr. Tairsee in a humorous speech paid a tribute to Mr. Borade eulogising his services in the cause of the down-trodden workers of the city.

The President describing Mr. Borade as "Servant of the poor" referred to his work in the Municipal Corporation in general and the Markets and Gardens Committee in particular. He then presented to Mr. Borade a fine silver casket containing the address.

Mr. Borade replying thanked the gathering for the honour done to him, and after a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

THE ANTI-WAR TREATY

"A GREAT MORAL STEP"

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Deputy Mayor and Town clerk of Plymouth welcomed Mr. Kellogg and the Canadian Premier Mackenzie King who are 'en route' to Paris to sign the anti-war pact. Mr. Kellogg said that the treaty was not the work of any one man or any one nation; it was the work of many nations and men. It was a great moral step over which the nations must go before they could go to war again. Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Kellogg said that he was not going to have any conversations regarding the Franco-British Naval understanding.—Reuter.

PACT OF BIG POWERS

AMERICA'S "NO" TO SPAIN

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Madrid.—The impending signature of the Kellogg Pact is practically ignored by the Spanish Press. It appears that Spain has not been invited to sign it with the great powers and consequently she feels that she has been slighted. Primo De Rivera had notified Washington that he was leaving for Paris to sign the Pact and subsequently everybody was surprised to learn that he had changed his mind.

It appears that the Government of United States told him that it was impossible to include Spain in the invitations to the great powers, but it hoped that Spain, like countries of the little entene, would adhere to the Pact immediately after the powers had formally signed it. Spain now claims the sixth place among the world's naval powers, as two battleships and seven small warships are being added to the Spanish fleet.—Reuter.

KELLOGG REACHES HAVRE

PARIS, Aug. 24.

A Havas Agency message says that Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Hackenzie King arrived at Havre at 3/30 this morning.—Reuter.

"GREATER ROCKFORD" LOCATED

AMATEUR WIRELESS OPERATORS PICK UP MESSAGE

LONDON, Aug. 24.

New York.—Amateur wireless operators at Toledo and Chicago announce that they directly communicated with a crew of Hassell's aeroplane "Greater Rockford" last night.

According to the Toledo amateur, the missing airmen said they were safe and well. They added they were stranded in a small island hundred miles north of Newfoundland and needed assistance badly.

Toledo amateur claims to have exchanged messages for 10 minutes on wave length of 42 metres although Hassell's set has only thirty-two point eight metres. The airmen asked that help be rushed. Messages later were jumbled and contained phrase: "because we had not any deer meat since yesterday; please hurry."

The Chicago amateur reports that he has picked up message stating that aeroplane was forced down early on 18th August owing to engine trouble.—Reuter.

TENANCY BILL IN BENGAL COUNCIL

SALAMI FIXED AT 20 P. C

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Bengal Council to-day discussed the question of Salami to landlords which is an important factor of the Tenancy Bill. There were a large number of amendments dealing with the section regarding landlords fee. In the proposed bill the percentage of Salami is fixed at 25 per cent. At the outset a debate took place on an amendment urging the delition of the section providing landlord's fee.

Mr. F. E. James, representing the non-official Europeans while accepting the general principle of Salami felt that the figure was very high and suggested that in the interest of all parties, they should come to an agreement which would be acceptable to all sections in the House.

The Revenue member, in charge of the Bill, said that if an agreement was come to, the Government would unhesitatingly accept it, otherwise the Government would stand by the Bill.

Leaders of the Mahomedan group and of the Congress Party accepted Mr. Jame's suggestion and while the amendments were being discussed in the Council, a conference Attended by representatives of various groups was held in the Committee Room. Eventually an amendment fixing Salami at 20 per cent was carried by 90 votes to 22.—A. P.

DR. STRESEMANN NOT GOING TO LEAGUE

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Berlin.—In accordance with the advice of his doctor Dr. Stresemann will not attend the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. Consequently the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Doctor Von Schubert will head the German delegation to Geneva.—Reuter.

SWADESHI PRODUCTS AND RAILWAYS

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL COY'S COMPLAINT

HOW GLASS MANUFACTURE IS HANDICAPPED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Government of India have recently referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee two complaints for investigation. One is an application from Messrs. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. for the quotation of reasonable rates for medicines manufactured in India, industrial alcohol, spirits country and spirits rectified, the rates on which are alleged to be unreasonably high. The applicants also complain that the wagon condition attached to spirits of all kinds is unreasonable and further request that medicines should be allowed to be booked at Owners' Risk rates which most railways do not permit at present.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India, East India, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras and Southern Mahratta, North Western and Bengal and North Western Railway, who are the respondents in the case urge that the question being one of classification, it is implied that it should be made on behalf of all manufacturers of the commodities, to represent whom the applicants have no authority, that the existing rate for medicines is the general classification rate fixed not by individual railways but by the Indian Railway Conference Association with the sanction of the Government of India which rate applies to all railways in India and admits of no difference between medicines manufactured in India and those manufactuerd outside, that no evidence has been adduced by the applicants to show that the commodities cannot bear the existing rate, that the rates for industrial alcohol and spirits have suited the requirements of all other manufacturers who have made no complaints and that there is no justification for according preferentird treatment to the applicants traffic. They also urge that the wagon load condition applied for is far too low to render it possible for them to reduce the conveyance charge.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS COMPLAINT

The second complaint is from Messrs. Bhanni Lal Glass Works, the owners of a large glass factory at Firozabad, against the G. I. P., E. I., E. B. and C. I., N. G. S., M. and S. M., N. W. R N, S. I. and S. S. Light Railways. The complainants allege that the rates for glass bangles which had been uniform over all the railways in India before the war had been considerably increased with the result that it is proving a great handicap to the development of the glass industry. They request therefore that glassbangles despatched from Firozabad should be uniformly charged over all railways, and that special station-to-station rates should be introduced by the G.I.P. Railway over whose line most of the traffic passes to certain important stations both on their own and other railways. They also ask that the minimum load for glass bangles which was 81 maunds before the war and has bear raised to 100 and 120 maunds should be fixed at the prewar level.

In regard to the rate on bangles, the E. I., B. B. and C. I., and N. W. Railways have already acceded to the applicants' request by charging the pre-war class rates and the B. N. Railway will follow suit from Sept. next. The G.I.P., M. and S.M. have met the complainants half way and the S. I. Railway will notify a similar reduction from October next. The latter however points out that while the G. I. P. B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways who also carry raw materials required for the manufacture of glass could afford to charge lower rates, it cannot do so as it carries only manufactured articles and urges that as a reason against any further reduction. The N. G. S. and the S. S. Light are the only two railways who still stick to their high rates.

Regarding the minimum weight condition the E. I Railway urges that prior to November 1927 the minimum weight was 200 maunds per wagon which on the representation of the complainant was reduced to 120 maunds after a careful review of wagon load consignments actually despatched from time to time. The B. B. and C. I Railway argues that the weight condition was fixed many years ago when the carrying capacity of wagons was very much smaller than at present and that, in view of the great increase in the capacity of modern stock the present minimum weight is justified.

The principal railway viz., the G. I. P. which is most concerned as carrying the major portion of the traffic has not yet submitted its statement.

The hearing of this complaint is provisionally fixed for the 3rd October 1928, in Calcutta, when the hearing of the save applicants: first complaint regarding rates for raw materials required for the manufacture of glass will also take place.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STEADY AT THE DECLINE

SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged prices with Bombay Dyeing 815, Fazal 782|8, Pearl 496|4, Century 367|8. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range as mostly transfer business was being placed. The weakness in Tata Iron shares had a weakening effect and prices declined to Rs. 808|12 for Dyeing 778|12, for Fazal and Rs. 365 for Century. There was some covering at this level and prices recovered somewhat and closed rather steady. Tata Iron shares opened easy and declined on selling pressure when defd. was quoted at Rs. 203|12 and Ordinary at Rs. 62|12. There was some covering by shorts which resulted in some improvement in values. It is said that further margins are called by Banks. Tata Hydros and Burmah shares were easy.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Paid up.	Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	815 12 0
200	Fadulbhoy xd	782 8 0
250	Century	368 12 0
100	Colaba Land	131 4 0
500	Central India Pref.	483 1 0
100	Colra	160 0 0
100	Crescent	142 8 0
250	Currim.	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	94 6 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
100	Elphinstone	13 0 0
50	Finlay	121 4 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	19 0 0
100	Gokak	121 4 0
100	Indian Bleaching	228 12 0
25	Central India	493 12 0
100	Indore Malwa xd.	365 0 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	18 10 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
100	Kohinoor	210 0 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1700 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowjee	66 14 0
100	Morarji	1590 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	75 0 0
200	New Great	242 0 0
100	New City	110 0 0
200	Pearls	493 12 0
250	Simplex	112 3 0
100	Sholapur x.d.	6375 0 0
50	Sawan	123 12 0
250	Swadeshi	453 12 0
500	Tata Mill	48 12 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	265 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X D	1455 0 0
50	India X.D.	91 0 0
125	Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	922 8 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Vdy. xd.	102 8 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	696 4 0
100	Alcock	330 0 0
125	B. Burma x.d.	763 12 0
125	B. Burma No. 1 xd.	281 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
250	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	268 12 0
50	Bombay Telephone xd.	52 0 0
100	Bundi Cement	23 8 0
100	Indian Cement	335 10 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	13 8 0
£.	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary xd.	243 12 0
100	Katni Deferred xd	900 0 0
25	New India Insur.	20 4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance	
	Silk Mills	83 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	30 12 0
15	Scindia Steam	13 10 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	207 8 0
999	Tata Iron Defereed	207 8 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	88 12 0
100	Tata Hydro	1043 12 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
	Tata Power Ord.	510 0 0
100	Tata Power Prerf.	507 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	61 8 0

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73/12-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/1

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/2.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-12-0.

1945/55 Rs. 106/1/0

4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/8

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan Rs. 94

Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.

6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 3 per cent.

One Month 2-1/2 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year.
Khandesh		306,951	315,304
Central India		299,680	316,694
Barsi and Nagar		319,242	204,564
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,637
Berar		729,702	577,122
Central Provinces		309,520	231,637
Total Oomra		2,083,612	1,714,958
Dholera	2	383,623	213,387
N.-W. Provinces		64,903	59,208
Rajputana	102	55,937	63,997
Sind-Punjab		137,285	118,581
Broach		260,272	240,085
Coompta & Dharwar z	259	145,140	140,678
Westerns-Northerns		53,576	74,906
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	226	37,082	48,490
Persian		5,766	5,383
American		102,910	367,353
Egyptian & African	75	80,267	88,832
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		275	916
Total	664	3,419,660	3,137,269

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,561	789,178	398,789
Japan & China	109	1,349,784	1,526,224
Coast Ports		27,729	25,849
Up-country by Rail		113,842	167,562
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		19,039	1,187
Total	1,670	2,299,572	2,118,611

INDIAN COTTON CROP ACREAGE

INCREASE OF 40,000 ACRES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The first acreage forecast of all India Cotton crop indicates 15,196,000 acres under cultivation for the season 1928-29 against 15,156,000 acres last year and 13,695,000 acres average during the past five seasons. These figures indicate an increase of 40,000 acres over last year and 1,501,000 acres over the average of past five seasons.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL,

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN ORISSA.

RAIN CONTINUES IN GUJARAT

Poona, August 24.

The unsettled conditions in the North Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression with centre this morning near latitude eighteen degrees, north longitude ninety degrees east. The Monsoon has strengthened in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Central Provinces. Rainfall has continued in Gujarat and Rajputana and has extended along the Western Himalayas and into the West Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Central India East, Rajputana West and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest, Rajputana East, Gujarat and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces West, Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Hyderabad South, Malabar, and Madras Coast North.

The principal amounts are.—Port Blair, and Diamond Island one inch each; Mergi, Amherst and Mandalay a half; Sambalpur one and a half; Calcutta, and Ranchi one; Chaibasa and Patna a half; Mussoorie six; Dehra Dun two; Jubbulpore, and Pendra one and a half; Allahabad one; Cawnpore, Bahraich and Sutna a half; Mount Abu four; Bikaner three; Dalhousie two; Ambala one and a half; Lyallpur three quarters; Srinagar, Ajmer, and Kotah one; Rajkot and Ahmedabad a half; Bombay and Ratnagiri a half; Mangalore one and a half; and Hyderabad Deccan, Mercara and Calingapatam a quarter.

Forecast.—Increase in Southest Bengal Orissa, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and Gujarat.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Rainfall may be locally heavy in Central Provinces, Orissa and its neighbouring destricts during the next forty-eigth hours.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at nine hours twentynine minutes on Thursday August 23.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 24.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the Central Provinces, continues active active in Rajputana and Gujarat and has extended into the west Punjab. Rainfarl has been nearly general in the Konkan. Rajputana West and the east United Provinces, and local in the Central Provinces, Rajputana East and Gujarat, while a few falls have occurred in the east Punjab, Hyderabad South, Malabar and the Madras Coast North Skies are in general heavily clouded to Gujarat, Rajputana, the Contral Provinces, the south of the Peninsula, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, Humidity is in defect along the Madras Coast and in excess in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab. Temperatures were lower than usual in Gujarat, Rajputana and the southeast Punjab and higher in the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—An increase in Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory ... 0.46"

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 62.97" (9.51" above normal)

St. George's Hospitl ... 0.70"

J. J. Hospital ... 0.50"

Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 76 degs. (1 deg. above normal.)

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs. 29 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 24-8-28 Colaba Point, 4.46, Fort, 0.70 J. J. Hospital, 0.50.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 62.97, Fort, 79.75, J. J. Hospital, 62.35.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point, 54.67, Fort, 69.14, J. J. Hospital, 53.95.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 56.51, Fort, 82.78, J. J. Hospital, 66.67.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is the summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24th August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.794 inches (.038 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.751 inches (.058 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.036 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 86.4 degrees (1.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 76.3 degrees (0.6 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 254 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours. 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy .10) 8.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	290	.....
Bengal Fine	285	.....
Bengal FG.	270	.....
South-Punjab Fine	290	.....
South-Punjab FG.	270	.....
Wardha Hingt. Fine	325	315
Nagpur Fine	325	315
Yeotmal Fine	315	300
Arvi Fine	315	300
Amraoti Fine	310	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	270
Mulkapur Fine	295	265
Khandesh Fine	280	260
Muthia Fine	...	.....
Muthia FG.	235	235
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	295	270/80
Purna FG.GS.	260	270
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	.....	275
Indore/Ujjain Fine	295	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	270/75
Surat Fine	....	.....
Broach Fine	335	.....
Broach FG.	...	.....
Westerns MG.	315	.....
Cambodia	400	.....
Miraj/Sangli	325	.....
Compta. Good	340	.....
Dhollera	...	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	...	.....

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 23.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—

£9 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay—

£17-5 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton—

£18-12-6 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 23.

Linseed Calcutta ton—

£17-15 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

£17-15 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—

£15-5 Aug-Sept Shipment Hull Sellers.

Linseed Bombay—

£18 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 23.

Silver—Market is quiet

Spot	27-1|8
Forward	27-1|4

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Receipts for week ending 23rd Aug. 1928.

	Bales.
Bengals	760
Oomras	1088
Dholleras	89
Broach	64
Southerns	1900
Persians	1
Americans	...
Egyptians	...
E. Africans	...
Other sorts	1084
Total	4971

Exports for week ending 23rd Aug.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	2396
China	...
Japan	...
Coast Ports	594
Total	2990

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	8163
China, Japan & Coast Ports	39389
Total	47572

Receipts from 1st September to 23rd Aug. 1927-28 ... 341966.

1927-28.

Exports from 1st September to 23rd Aug.

United Kingdom	89449
Continent	697257
China	257800
Japan	1089261
Coast Ports	28345
U. S. A.	4875
Total	2166990

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 23rd Aug. 1928-116,368 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 23rd Aug. 1928 453,534 bales.

Same period last year, 947,856 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd August 1928—1,070,381 bales.

Same time last year 464,219 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Arrivals of American cotton 1st Sept. 27 to 23rd Aug. 28 67,231 bales.

American cotton at sea for India to arrive before 31st August 1928 Nil.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 28 to 31st Aug. 29 (a) 3,200 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India to arrive after 31st August 1928 (b) 400 bales.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

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Featuring

Miss GULAB and Miss DURGA,

Messrs. HARIDAS—TAKLE—KESHAVLAL

and others what will you see in this picture? :—

A STORY OF EVERY

MOTHER'S BROTHER

AND

BROTHER'S MOTHER

A STORY OF EVERY

FATHER'S BROTHER

AND

BROTHER'S FATHER

A STORY OF EVERY

SISTER'S BROTHER

AND

BROTHER'S SISTER

A STORY OF EVERY

BROTHER'S BROTHER

THAT IS

Brother to Brother

TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY, HOLIDAYS at 3-30 P. M.

DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

Also STAGE DANCE by Miss LAILA

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Rearrange the letters of every clue to form a word; but do not change the places of letters in thick italics. (Dict. used:— Chamber's.)

1. O LAD. 2. U BE RAU. 3. CROP IS COME. 4. ART D VENUE. 5. RUSHES. 6. SARPENT. 7. CUP R BILE. 8. CANERS. 9. EARL BAT. 10. HOST IN PYM.

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" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
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*J.-1. Testimonial No.*1349.

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Rs. 5/8/- per bottle.
S. SHERMAN, Ballabhanza (Faridpur.)

LIQUOR SHOP OPPOSITE DURGAH AND MOSQUE

FEELINGS OF MUSLIMS WOUNDED

DEPUTATION WAITS ON EXCISE MINISTER.

A deputation of the Musalmans of Bombay including the Muizawar and Sajjada Nashin of the Durga of the Pedrusha Saheb and prominent gentlemen of Kasai Mohalla, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhonie etc., waited upon the Hon. Minister of Excise and Forests, Mavalvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, at the Secretariat on Wednesday last, and expressed their feelings of resentment at the movements of the merchants of the Sitaram buildings to open a liquor shop in the said building opposite and in front of the said Durga which was daily visited by the Muslims of Bombay from all parts as well as by several Hindus and persons of other communities also. In front of the Durga there a mosque adjoining the Durga to which Muslims come to offer their prayers five times a day.

WOUNDING RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

The Saint Pedrusha Saheb was venerated all over the Bombay and hundreds of persons of all the communities came daily to visit the Durga and pay their respect to the same. The liquor shop if allowed to be opened, would, indeed be a great source of annoyance and nuisance to the peaceful worshippers of the Durga. The Mahomedans in general are very much perturbed over the opening of a liquor shop in the Sitaram Building, their feelings having been deeply wounded by the news. The Mahomedans would not tolerate any liquor shop near the Durga and the liquor shop, if allowed to open, would surely lead to fighting and quarrel and disturbances in future.

It was also impressed upon the Hon. Minister that the effect of the liquor shop near the Durga would be bad and tend to demoralizing the Mahomedans living in the vicinity of the Durga.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Honourable Minister gave a patient hearing to the deputation and assured them that he would fully consider all the points put before him by the members of the deputation before passing any order.

MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION.

Among those present at the deputation were:—(1) Vali Mohamed Hassan, (of Kassai Mohalla); (2) Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ismail Curtey; (3) Adul Kader Khatkhaty Nazir (of Juma Masjid); (4) A. G. Shailen; (5) Moosa Haji Umar (of Kolsa Moholla); (6) Haji Ismail Ebrahim (of Kolsa Moholla); (7) Muhamad Haji Gani (of Kolsa Moholla); (8) Mohamed Abdulla Alkazi; (9) Sardar Gulam Ahmed Khan; (Mujavar of the Durgha); (10) Sajjada Nashin (of the Durgha), and several others.

COMMUNAL UNITY

A PRAISEWORTHY ATTEMPT

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 17.
(From A Correspondent.)

On behalf of the Advisory Board of the Osmania University Magazine, Dr. Sayyid Abdul Latif, Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of English Literature at the Osmania University, has invited the considered opinion of the leading publicists and politicians of the country on the subject of "The part that Indian Universities can legitimately take in promoting the spirit of union among the different, especially the major, sections of the people inhabiting this country." His questionnaire runs as follows:—

"(1) Does the existing University system, directly or indirectly, try to equip the minds of those who undergo University training with an outlook such as many, in their different spheres of life, animate them to minimise the chances of intercommunal strife, and promote the sense of mutual respect and love among the different sections of the people of India? If the answer be in the affirmative, how then is it to be explained that among those who countenance the inter-communal dissensions are to be found in the forefront some of those who have received the very highest University education?

(2) Could the Indian Universities convert the subject under reference, in some way or the other, into an educational problem properly so called? If so, how?

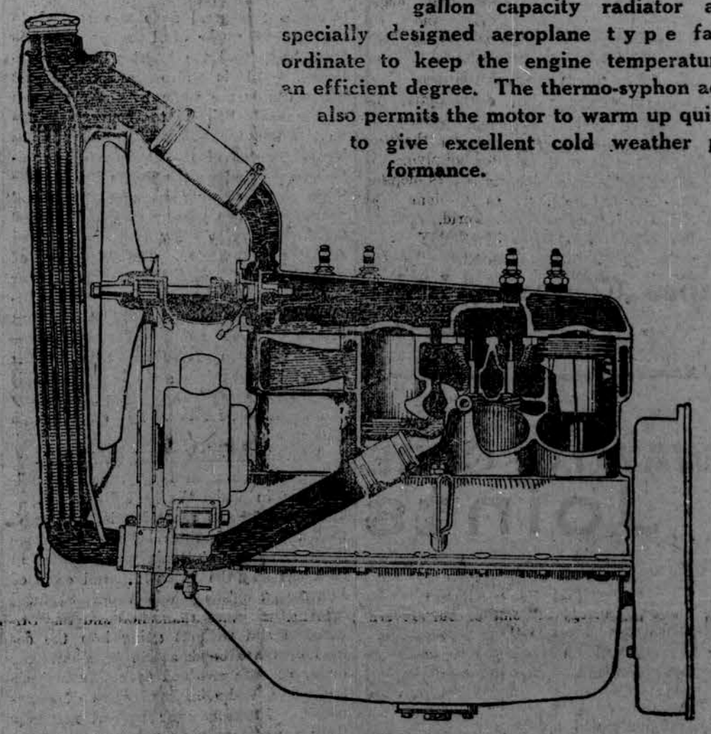
Dr. Latif concludes his circular-letter thus: "If the opinions collected and published in the Magazine are considered to be helpful, in the framing of a scheme capable of being rightfully incorporated into our educational system, the collection will be issued in the form of a brochure to those engaged in University education in the different provinces in India, with a view to stimulating further thought over the problem."

Copenhagen.—Government has received telegram from Landsfoged, South Greenland, stating that Hassel's and Cramer's aeroplane was sighted at 10-30 in the morning of the 19th August near Fiskenasset on southeast coast of Greenland flying south-south-east then east. A local motor-boat started immediately in search of the aeroplane.—Reuter.

The NEW CAR

The NEW COOLING SYSTEM

To prove the efficiency of this remarkable cooling system, take the new car over a 300-mile stretch at a high speed. The combination pump and thermo-syphon action, the 2½ gallon capacity radiator and a specially designed aeroplane type fan co-ordinate to keep the engine temperature at an efficient degree. The thermo-syphon action also permits the motor to warm up quickly to give excellent cold weather performance.



The cooling system is so designed that it will function by thermo-syphon at low engine speeds permitting a cold motor to warm up quickly the pump acting as a booster at high engine speeds to prevent overheating.

Aeroplane type fan 16" in diameter has a capacity of 855 cubic feet of air per minute at 1000 R.P.M. The radiator contains 2½ imperial gallons.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

IN 8.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS

NEW METHOD OF DELIVERY

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Cherbourg.—A new method of hastening delivery of Trans-Atlantic mails on the European side was operated this morning when the seaplane piloted by Lieutenant, Demougeot took off from liner "Ile de France" for Paris at point 154 miles west of Scilly Isles and flew to Cherbourg where it refuelled and then flew to Le Bourget where it landed at 42 minutes past 2 this afternoon.—Reuter.

Simla, Aug. 23.—Before the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly today, Mr. Reid representing the Education Department explained that, according to the accepted policy Government had to accumulate quinine sulphate sufficient for thirty years. The Consumption Committee after discussion recorded that Government should either terminate or modify the existing contract with the British firm of Hawards if possible, so as to avoid any further over-stocking.—A. P.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL FEES

KARNATAK STUDENTS' PROTEST

HUBLI Aug. 23.

A meeting of the Karnatak students and their guardians was held here yesterday to protest against the Bombay Governments Press Note of 12th instant regarding the proposed increase of fees in schools and colleges. Over 500 students from various schools, including lady students attended the meeting. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the Government to retain the present fees which were already exhorbitant.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR SIGNATURE

DISCUSSION IN FRENCH CABINET

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—M. Doumergue and all the Ministers discussed at the Cabinet meeting for two and a half hours preparations for signing the Anti-War Pact. Apparently there will be no official speeches apart from M. Briand's speech of welcome.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS IN UPPER BURMA

BREACHES ON SEVERAL RAILWAY LINES.

RANGOO.

Owing to heavy rains and floods breaches on several lines are reported in Upper Burma. The bridge at Tonbe has been badly damaged and landslips have occurred between Sedaw and Zibingyi. All trains have been cancelled and mails are being conveyed by boats and trolleys.—A. P.

WOMEN TO DEFY GOVT. ORDER

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Aug. 24.

It is understood that volunteers including several ladies have been enlisted to defy the order prohibiting Indians from walking on the Mall. The authorities however state that there has been no ban on Indians, but that the road has been closed as it was sinking and becoming unsafe.—A. P.

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LEITH. — SCOTLAND.

PROGRESSIVE BHAVNAGAR

STATE-AID TO "DEPRESSED CLASSES"

PUBLIC AND PEOPLES' DEPUTATION

(From Our Own Correspondentt.)
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 18.

Scarcely a few months have passed since the return of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani from England with H. H. the Minor Maharaja Saheb. His sudden resolve to go back to England in the begining of the next month has naturally created many speculation. However the main object of his going to England is to give his evidence before the Butler Committee. The public opinion here seem to be not in favour of sending the deputation of the Indian States Peoples' Conference to put the case before the Butler Committee.

STATE-AIDS TO "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

As a result of the generous policy of the State to give full grants to the schools of the "depressed Classes", three schools, viz. Bhavnagar, Botad and Kundla are getting the advantage of the full grant. The promotion of the Thakkar Antiyaja Shala at Bhavnagar (a school for 'Bhangis'-Sweepers) have also applied to the State for the full grant and it is quite likely that the grant will be sanctioned. It is also understood that arrangements are made by the promotors of the said School to convert it into an Ashram for 'Bhangis' which will be located in one of the blocks of the sanitorium situated on the Gogha Road. The State also recently announced to spend annually for five years a sum of Rs. 5,400 for digging wells for the "depressed class" in the State. The Secretary of the Antiyaja Sammittee. Kathiawar Political Conference, at Vartej has invited the class people to send to him full details of their requirements so that he may help them to secure aid from the State. The State's attitude towards the "depressed class" is really praiseworthy and ought to be follow by other Indian States.

BANIA INTER-CASTE QUARREL.

A great sensation is just now prevailing here in Visha Shrimali Bania caste. The cause of the sensation is, it is said, that a certain families belonging to some other sub-caste of Bania was included in their caste by the Visha Shrimali caste of Bhavnagar. The whole Visha Shrimali caste of eighteen districts assembled at Palitana and without going into the details of the alleged action of Bhavnagar caste, at once resolved to excommunicate the whole Visha Shrimali caste of Bhavnagar. In Bhavnagar proper, naturally there are some who do not approve of the step of the caste. Pamphlets are every day published and distributed in the city by the parties concerned and it is afraid the matter may culminate in personal hatred and may drag some one in law courts. This sort of thing happened an year or so back in this very caste when one of the members of the caste gave his daughter in marriage to a member of Messrs. Parekh Bros. who do not believe in sub-castes.

SCARCITY OF RAIN.

Bhavnagar is not an exception to the general cry of "No rain" in the whole province. Practically not a drop has fallen for last fortnight clouds gather by day time and are dispersed at night by winds. These people say are not good sign for rain. If we do not get good rain within a week Bhavnagar may fall a pray in the clutches of famine.

REMODELLING OF GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS TO COST RS. 39 LAKHS

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Before a large and distinguished gathering His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone this morning of the out patient department building, the first of a long chain of buildings to be raised in connection with the remodelling of the General Hospital. Colonel Bradfield, Acting Surgeon General gave a short history of the scheme and paid a tribute to Lord Goschen for his abiding interest in the medical profession and his active support to the hospital. Mr. Bhaskara Iyer, the Public Works Engineer detailed the engineering aspects of the proposed construction and said that it would be ready in two years. The estimated cost of the scheme was 39.29 lakhs of rupees and the building itself would occupy 53,000 sqoare feet.—A. P.

London, Aug. 23.—Tendering for 25 millions sterling Treasury Bonds has resulted as follows:—Applications amounted to £45,720,000 sterling. Tenders at hundred and one sterling six-pence will receive about sixty-four per cent. and above in full.—Reuter's Special.

OUR MALAY LETTER

LABOURER AND DUTCH BOSS

DEATH "FROM RUPTURE OF SPLEEN"

(From Our Own Correspondent)
KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 10

Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of S. S. and High Commissioner of F.M.S. has left Malaya for England on leave. In his Excellency's absence, Sir Hayes Marriot the previous Colonial Secretary will act for him.

MR. VEERASWAMY'S WORK FOR INDIAN EMPLOYEES.

The Indian Member in the Federal Council was the recepient of loud ovation, particularly from the official side, as he resumed his seat in the Council meeting of the 30th ultimo after speaking brilliantly on behalf of the Railway Subordinates with regard to their salaries. Mr. Veerasamy justifies in every way the ideal of his life 'to do what all he can for the poor' In his maiden speech on the 11th June he stood to advocated the cause of the poor Indian labourer, toiling in the Estates towards the establishment of the "standard Wages" or the living minimum wage. This time it was to his lot to voice the grievances of the F.M.S. Railway subordinates in regard to their comparatively low salaries than any of the other departments of the Government. Mr. Veerasamy remains far from Satisfactory. The Honourable Councillor can well satisfy himself that he has done his duty. It is obvious that the Indian Member has equal sympathies with the Ceylonese also, for the vast majority of the Railway staff constitute people from the Ceylonese rank.

NEW INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

His many friends in India, particularly in Surat will be glad to know that Mr. H. H. Abdul Cader, Barrister-at-law of Penang has been appointed as the Indian representative in the Straits Legislature in place of the Hon. Mr. P. K. Nimbyar, deceased.

Mr. Abdul Cader has been closely in touch with the public life of Penang for the last sixteen years and is the President of the United India Association of Penang. It is hoped by the Indian Community that Mr. Abdul Cader will prove worthy of the position to which he has been chosen.

THE ALL-MALAYAN EXHIBITION.

The Malayan Exhibition was opened last week at Ipoh, the capital city of the State of Perak by H. H. the Sultan of Perak, who is a progressive monarch of the East. There was a distinguished gathering of people from all parts of Malaya including the British Resident of Perak. His Highness the Sultan on opening the Exhibition in a short speech emphasised the fact that Malaya sould not lag behind in her exhibits than the "Foreign". The Malaya had their own glorious arts and crafts that must be brought up to eminence. The Exhibition was a thorough success and was representative of people from all parts of Malaya.

DEATH FROM "RUPTURE OF SPLEEN".

A recent labour case of importance was brought to the notice of the public by the tact displayed by the Agent to the Government of India, Rao Saheb Subbaya Naidu. A poor labourer died as the result of a slap he received from his Dutch Boss one Mr. Christenson. It appears that the Agent as usual was on a visit to some rubber estates in Central Malaya when he went to Mr. Christenson's Estate, and found out from the Death Register that a labourer died from the rupture of spleen. Upon enquiries being made it came to light that the death has occured due to the slap which Mr. Christensoin gave the deceased, but when the Police enquiry was conducted it was proved that the accused had no intention of killing the coolie but the death occured accidently as the result of the slap which therefore permitted the Magistrate to leave the accused only with a small fine of 40 1/2

Mr. Hardy of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore is to shortly come down to Malaya to take charge of his new office as Editor of the "Malaya Mail" of Kuala Lumpur.

P.C.'S REBUKE TO THE KING'S AUNT.

"YOU ARE QUITE RIGHT" SHE REPLIES

"You are quite right", replied Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the King's aunt to a policeman at the exhibition of antiques at Olympia when he asked her to put down a piece of china which she had lifted to examine closely.

The Princess passed on to the next stall without disclosing her identity, and when the policeman was informed by a by-stander, his reply was to the effect that "Orders is orders."

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Nobody suffers with indigestion. The Cook is not blamed for greasy and unappetising dishes. The reason is not far to seek.
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GALACITE PUNCTURE PROOF
the LATEST
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Seals Punctures and Slow Leaks
INSTANTLY and AUTOMATICALLY
TYRE FULL of NAILS
Leaks no AIR Why?
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Cost per tyre very low

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LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

The oldest and surest remedy for

Head ache
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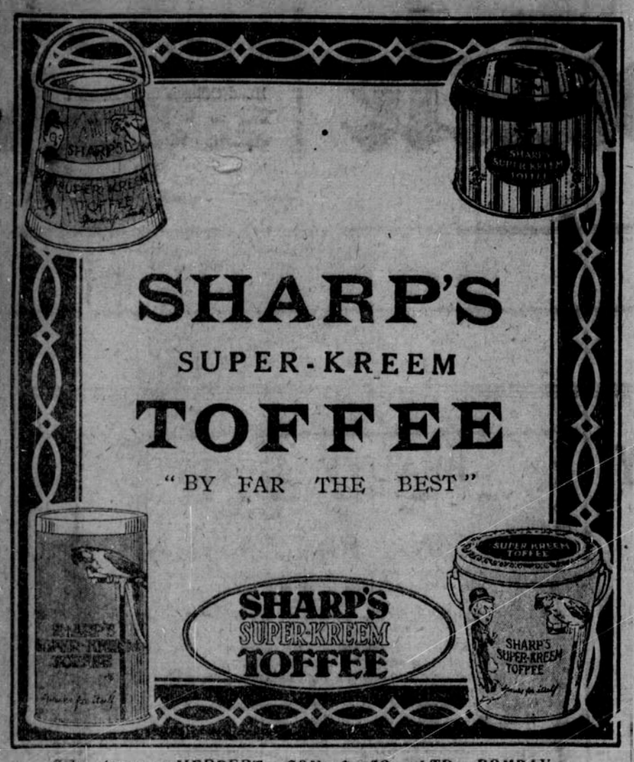
A little does a lot to gently rub the pain out.

(1—28.) Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.



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BARDOLI—A VICTORY OF PEACE

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The following poetic bit from a love letter of Shrimati Sarojini Devi's bears reproduction:

"A pastoral vision of quiet beauty is spread all around me; the sunset has dyed the clouds in the West in the glowing colours of flame, and in the East in the tender colours of flowers the low hills have taken on every dreamlike shadow steeped in blue and purple, and the undulating valley just below is settling down to rest, gathering the wandering sheep, hushing the wild doves and wild hawks to slumber, collecting the little groups of peasants and labourers to their thatched huts under the boughs of sheltering trees.....Soon all the denizens of the secluded colony set in the heart of such sylvan beauty will be at rest, each in his or her own bed, and soon the nightfall will wrap the hills and valley and woods in a velvet darkness.....But the darkness, alas, does not always bring comfort to the suffering. No sleep.....What poignant vigils does the night witness, that the world never knows?.....How many such poignant vigils have the people of Bardoli kept night after night?.....But I rejoice that to-night the darkness will bring dreams of sweetness to those whose spirit was so unwearied in battle through long and terrible weeks.....The sleep of the Satyagrahi when his work is over is indeed a gift of the gods. Do you remember the words of the German philosopher: 'Let your be a battle, let your peace be a victory.' So it has been at Bardoli. The peace has indeed been a victory of peace and peaceful ways.

"I have just finished the last page of the English version of your moving and vivid history of the South African Satyagraha when the post brought the papers with the longed for and joyful news of the Bardoli settlement.....honourable to both sides. As I wrote to 'Sardar' Vallabhbhai a month ago, I have always felt and known that Satyagraha in its deep authentic sense is literally 'the treasure of the lowly'—Maeterlinck's beautiful phrase, of those who are content with realities and not seekers after false values and false standards.....Your dream was to make Bardoli the perfect example of Satyagraha. Bardoli has fulfilled itself in its own fashion interpreting and perfecting your dream."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following officers are confirmed as First Class Subordinate Judges with effect from the 11th July 1928 in the vacancies caused by the substantive promotion of Mr. N. N. Master to an Assistant Judgeship and by the retirements of Messrs. G. L. Dhekne and R. B. Khangaonkar:—(1) Mr. R. R. Baindur, (2) Mr. M. B. Chaubal, (3) Mr. C. P. Parekh.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for two months and seven days.

Mr. R. J. Smith, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur, to be Divisional Forest Officer, E. D. Kanara, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. J. Walker proceeding on leave.

Dr. F. N. Moos to be Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of five years.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, B.A.I. (Dub.), Superintendent Engineer, Irrigation Development and Research Circle, is granted leave with effect from the 12th February 1929.

On return from leave Mr. J. Cumming is appointed Executive Engineer, Draglines Division, on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Slight rain during week in Karachi and Thar Parkar. More rain needed. Water-supply for irrigation adequate except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur. Standing crops slightly damaged by grasshoppers in Larkhana and by rats in parts of Karachi.

Gujarat.—Rainfall general but more rain is needed in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat. Sowing operations nearly completed. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in parts of Thana and Bombay Suburban District. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking adequate.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed. Standing crops in good condition except in places where moisture is insufficient: Grasshoppers appeared in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and caused slight damage to standing crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient, except in parts of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum.

Southern Maratha Country States.—More rain needed in Ramdurg, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Junior Miraj and Senior Kagal States. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Budhgaon and Kurundwad.

Sowing and transplantation nearly completed in most places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	35 to 56
Gujarat	18 to 43
Konkan	22 to 38
Deccan	3 to 40
Karnatak	15 to 23

YOUR EYE

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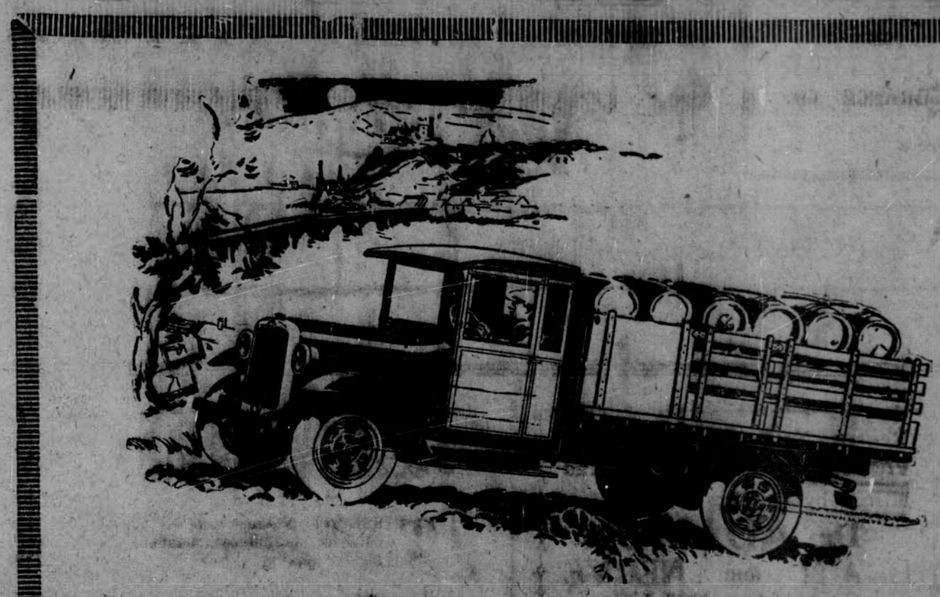

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BEFORE DECIDING to buy a Rice Mill anywhere else.

Our Rice Mills are Manufactured by Messrs. P. H. SCHULE, G.M.B.H., Hamburg, (Speciality since 1892).

BURMA TYPE RICE MILL, No. 7 B Capacity: 2500 to 3000 lbs. Paddy per hour. This Rice Mill consists of:—

1 Under runner Disk Sheller dia. 4' 1" — 2 White Rice Cones dia. of stones 2'
1 Paddy Separator CINDERRELLA with 33 Compartments in 3 Tiers. — 5 Complete elevators.

Besides these paddy Riddle, Magnetic Separator, Shaiking Seive Husk Separator, Exhaust fan, Complete Iron frame work, Shafting, etc.

Price Rs. **10,680-0-0** F. O. R. Bombay Nett.

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Our Prices Defy Competition.

Agents :— **SHREE JAGNATHJI & Co.,** P O Box 1018 BOMBAY 1.

PRAYER BEFORE CABINET MEETINGS.

LATE LORD CURZON'S HABIT

"Be ambitious to create. Man is made to create. He has the creative art and the creative mind, which conquers so much that is base and vile within us," said the Bishop of Warrington (the Rev. Herbert Gresford Jones), who presented the prizes at the Boteler Grammar School speech day in the Parr Hall, Warrington.

"I say that these are days," he added, "in which we can save our nation and Empire only by co-operation. We must have done with all this peevishness; one class against another. Team work will do it. Promote in your minds the ambition to be great co-operators, to be a little piece of social cement in whatever part of the great building God may place you. Be ambitious to inspire."

The Bishop declared that the late Lord Curzon had never attended a Cabinet meeting or any meeting of importance, and had never undertaken any great work, without first kneeling down and putting up a prayer.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 25 1928

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